WEST END
CINEMA
AT CHURNEY ROAD
will show you all the latest and the best.
The theatre is cool and comfortable.

The Bombay Chronicle

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

A NEW ATTRACTION
WEST END
CINEMA
the theatre to which you will eventually go.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. IV NO. 212 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
7th Sept.	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
17th "	Khyber	9000	....	....
24th "	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000
1st Oct.	Nagoya	7000	....	....
8th "	Karmala	9000	....	....
15th "	Khiva	9000	....	....
22nd "	Arabia	8000	....	....
29th "	Nubia	7000	....	....
5th Novr.	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
12th "	Kashmir	9000	....	....
19th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
26th "	Caledonia	8000	....	....
3rd Decr.	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
10th "	Khyber	9000	....	....
17th "	Palsetia	6000	Malwa	11000
24th "	Nagpore	7000	....	....
31st "	Salsette	6000	Kaiser-i-Hind	11500

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
7th Sept.	Novara	7000	Morea	11000
21st "	Nora	7000	Medina*	12500
2 st Oct	Malta	7000	Malwa	11000
16th Nov	Novara	7000	Mooltan	10000

The steamer marked * is a through sailing from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay, leaving this port about the 23rd October.

For accommodation and further information, apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. and O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamer.	Destination
6th Sept.	A. Apcar	E and S Africa
*6th "	Lhasa	Karachi direct.

*Or later on arrival of English Mail.

TO LONDON CALLING AT SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Sails about.	Steamer.	Tons.
16th September	"Matiana"	5280

Fares to London.

Single.	Return.
First Class Rs. 600 --	First Class (returning by B.I(Rs. 1,035. First Class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 1, 192-8-0.
Second Class Rs. 510 --	Second Class (returning by B.I.) Rs 765. Second Class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs 877-8-0.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation, Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. SHUSHTAR, 2,664 tons, on or about 5th September.

S.S. ZAYANI, 3,504 tons, on or about 25th September.

S.S. LAWOE, 2,505 tons, on or about 5th October.

For further particulars apply to

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO., Agents,

121, Esplanade Road.

SINCE my business is ADVERTISING, I am taking my own medicine by advertising myself.

I do not intend to boast about myself, but I do want to tell you what I think I can do.

There are many clever men in the field. I know I have the keenest competition to meet but that will not prevent me from getting my share of the business.

I feel so sure of being able to help some business men to do a greater business by adopting the style of advertising I believe in, that I will be willing to take a modest fee, as I am certain you would not like, in fairness to me, that I should render this service absolutely free of charge.

R. V. KAIKINI.

3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
*City of Birmingham	A & C	7402		23rd Sept

* Not calling at Marseilles

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Athens	A&C	5594	12th Sept.
*City of Paris	A&C	9260	2nd Oct.
City of York	A&C	7834	10th Oct
City of Cairo	A&C	7700	10th Nov.

*Calling at Marseilles.

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles				
Ice	690	1,093	480	720
Liverpool	600	90	462	675
London via Marseilles cut from Liverpool	--	945	--	713

Special rates by B. Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons, Agency.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Cambell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY TO PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
"S.S. Anyo Maru"	2169	30th Aug. 1916	10th Sept. 1916
S.S. Bandai Maru	3227	To follow	---

For further particulars apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,

72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,406,080

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO, Sub-Manager.

Post Box No 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru	T. Hori	5245	14th Sept.	20th Sept.
Tenshin Maru	H. Kawai	4173	4th Oct.	16th Oct.

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI, Manager.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

Steamers	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Indo Maru	5811	K. Tashiro	24th Aug.	7th Sept.
Shinkoku Maru	5338	Y. Kuchiai	14th Sept.	25th Sept.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA, Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PARSEE NEW YEAR

ORDERS ARE NOW REGISTERED

AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY=POONA.

Telegrams:—CORNAGLIA 'Phone No. 42.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

B. AITKEN, Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance, effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency Business of all sorts undertaken.

Address.—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address.—"SURETY," Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—

The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittences may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising. Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD, Manager.

INSURANCE.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, enect a Policy with the 'ORIENTAL' without a further moment's delay."

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application

S. S. STORY, Actg. Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at one anna throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AJMER.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbotham & Co.
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHAVNAGAR.—Trivedi Jethalal Kalian
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—(Taj Mahal Hotel)—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co.
BHUSAWAL.—Siqueira & Son.
BIKANIR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
CAWNPORE.—Brijmohanlal Narondas Modi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbotham & Co.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GANGAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co.
HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HYDERABAD SIND.—Jethmal Thakursingh.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KARACHI (Camp).—Standard Book Stall.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Pato Brothers.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SUKKUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.
THANA, opposite Railway station.—Fredoon and Jamshed Irani.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

EYE-SIGHT RESTORED.

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for all sorts of eye diseases. It cures Cataract, Glaucoma etc. without knife. No failure, no harm, no hard and fast rules no difficulty in its use. It is absolutely safe; highly spoken of by distinguished men. Apply for particulars to:

L. H. SELLER, Samta P. O. (Dept. C. A. 3), (Bengal Presidency).

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. AUCTIONEERS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Tele. No. 696.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BRAND NEW SAFES.

AUCTION SALE OF REALLY HIGH-CLASS FIRE AND BURGLAR PESISTING BENT IRON "TOSH" SAFES FITTED WITH "TOSH SPECIAL 8 LEVER LOCKS" AND SECRET DRAWERS.

SIZES TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS.

On Thursday the 7th September, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. Mehta & Coy., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction without Reserve and to the Highest Bidder at their Rooms at Medows Street, Fort, an Invoice just received of a regular set of Brand New Safes from the well-known Safe manufacturers Messrs. Tosh and Coy., consisting of the following very high class fire and Burglar-Resisting Rent Iron safes fitted with "Tosh special 8 lever locks," and secret contrivanced sovereign box.

1 iron safe 38 by 24 by 24.
1 iron safe 34 by 24 by 24.
1 iron safe 30 by 24 by 24.
1 iron safe 28 by 22 by 22.
1 iron safe 26 by 21 by 18.
1 iron safe 24 by 20 by 18.
1 iron safe 22 by 18 by 18.
1 iron safe 20 by 16 by 15.
1 iron safe 18 by 15 by 15.

The above safes are on view.

Note:—The public opinion for safeguarding their valuables is the use of "Tosh" Safe Only "Tosh" excels all "Safes."

SALE TO-DAY AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

SPECIAL AUCTION FOR DIWALI, PATETI AND XMAS HOLIDAYS.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO LAMP AND GENERAL MERCHANTS AND TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

AUCTION SALE of Brand New Large Stock of Solid Brass and Copper Electric and Oil Lamps, Electric Ceiling and Table Fans, Rich Glass and Crockery ware, Heating and Cooking Stoves, Garden Fountain, Lamp Spares, etc., etc.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th and TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 6th September, both days, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in special Rooms, at the well-known "Lamp Warehouse," 43, Esplanade Road, Fort, brand new very large stock of:—

Solid brass and copper lamps (electric and oil) for drawing and dining room and verandah hanging lamps, chandeliers (3 to 8 lights), kerosine reading lamps and American electric desk lamps, standard floor lamps and candle lights for dining table, wall bracket and billiard lamps also lanterns for post or gate, quantity of Prince of Wales decoration batties, electric ceiling and table fans with extra resistances, big lot of brand new pressure and non-pressure lamps of various patterns (200 to 3,000 C.P.), including the well-known Aladdin and Continental type, also large tanks for pressure lamps and rods for lighting street lamps, rich glassware such as decanters, wine jugs vases, etc. Rich crockery such as washing sets, dessert sets, jugs, teapots, vases, hot water plates, dishes, etc., etc. Brand new stoves of sizes for cooking (Ripping-gille and Brandon), warming and heating stoves, also railway and carriage lanterns by Lords, Birmingham. Sunlight lamps with solid brass billiard ceiling rod, also carbon lamps, with extras. Clockwork garden fountain with aquarium English enamelled iron bath tub, quantities of all sorts of lamp spares, wicks, chimneys, globes, numerous other trade sundries, also lot of second-hand motor tyres, etc., etc., the property of Messrs. S. Bannister and Co., clearing off surplus stock.

The above goods are on view and catalogues can be had on application to the undersigned or to Messrs. S. Bannister and Co.

Note:—

A SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY TO RAJAHS, MAHARAJAHS, NABOBS AND TEMPLES, AT THE ABOVE AUCTION SALE.

A fine pair of richly cut and highly engraved Crystal Candle Chandeliers each 40 lights also one 30 lights cut and engraved Candle Chandelier convertible into Electric are to be sold by Bona-fide Auction with the above goods. These Chandeliers are now on show at the Special Rooms of the Lamp Warehouse, 43, Esplanade Road, Fort.

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th Sept. 1916.

P. WARUSAVITANE BROS.

JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES.

A large selection of Ceylon hand-made laces always in stock.

CEYLON DEPOT,
Opp G. P. O., Fort Street,
BOMBAY.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEALTH RESORT—DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL. Best European Comforts.

4529 Terms Moderate.

WANTED

WANTED—A first class MECHANIC CHAUFFEUR. Good salary. Apply personally to SAHEBA 43, Apollo St., Fort. 5135

WANTED— A good children's NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS. Good salary. Apply with full particulars and terms to Box No. 170 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5134

WANTED—A CAPITALIST PARTNER in a profitable and safe concern. For further particulars apply to Box No. 172, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5147

WANTED.—PUPILS for Kindergarten class.

Apply to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 672

WANTED—SUB-ASSTT. SURGEONS for service in Tonk State. Pay Rs. 35 with free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to the STATE SURGEON, Tonk State, Tonk, Rajputana. 5114

WANTED.—PURCHASERS of Cinematograph Films about two lakhs feet. Subjects, features, Key-stone, dramas, and various others, both coloured and plain. All films are in excellent order, and very little used. Offers for hire considered, rates very cheap. List of subjects on application. Apply to Box No. 115 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," with offers. 4867

WANTED—A HEALTH OFFICER of the 2nd Class possessing a degree of M.B.S., B.S., (Bombay) on Rs. 150-10-300 per mensem for the Shikarpur Municipality subject to the conditions laid down in Government Resolution No: 3435 of 13-5-1916. The candidate must state his age and credentials. Applications must reach the Undersigned before 30th September, 1916, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned. Preference will be given to candidates who have already taken the Bombay Sanitary Course in Hygienic and Epidemiology.

(Sd.) ASARDAS M. N.,
President,
4999 Shikarpur Municipality.

FOR SALE

BANJO—Soundy's five-stringed CONCERT BANJO, almost new. Apply "T" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—Fully equipped tip-top DISPENSARY in good locality, owner proceeding up-country. Apply to Box No. 173, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5153

FOR SALE.—One WESTING HOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 Volts, 960/1100 R. P. M., complete with shunt regulator, and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

TO BE LET.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 706

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Company's Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 11th instant that day being a Public Holiday (Parsee New Year) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 4th September, 1916. 5738

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on MONDAY, the 18th September 1916 at 7 p.m.

H. J. DIBBS.
B. D. BARNES.
Joint Hon. Secretaries. 5144

MORMUGOA CUSTOM'S HOUSE.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a PUBLIC AUCTION Sale at Vasco da Gama, Portuguese India, on the 8th of September, 1916. 603 bags of Indian Corn valued at Rs. 603; 191 bags of almonds without shell valued at Rs. 663-08-00 and 156 goat skins valued at Rs. 39.

Mormugao, 28th August, 1916.

(a) LOURENCO FRANCISCO XAVIER GRACIAS,

Visto.—The Director (a) A. LOBO. 5140

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888.

MODIFIED UPTO 12TH FEBRUARY 1916.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS hereby given pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as modified upto 12th February 1916, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held in the month of October 1916, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the north side of the public street known as Bhuleshwar Road from Cathedral Street eastwards for a distance of about 320ft.

A plan of this street showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 2nd day of September, 1916.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay. 5143

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 783 OF 1916.

NANU NUSSERWANJI BHARUCHA, of Bombay Parsi inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Chowpaty Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

ANANT JAMNASHANKAR VYAS, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, a merchant, carrying on business at Hornby Road within the Fort of Bombay .....Defendant.

To

The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE Notice that the plaintiff has on the 10th day of July 1916 filed the above suit against you claiming from you Rupees 2,232-13-6 as per particulars annexed to the plaint herein with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 26th June 1916 till Judgment and the costs of this suit and interest on Judgment at six per cent. per annum till payment.

And take notice that the Court has by an Order dated the 10th day of August 1916 authorised service upon you of the writ of summons herein by affixing a duplicate copy of the writ of summons on a conspicuous part of the High Court House and by insertion of this notice twice in The Bombay Chronicle issued in Bombay.

Now take Notice that you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 26th day of September 1916 at 11-15 (S. T.) in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you must produce all your witnesses on that day and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you (or send by your attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Dated this 31st day of August, 1916.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Acting Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 31st day of August, 1916.

Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
5157 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS are requested to note that the management cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in the "Bombay Chronicle" unless the copies reach this office before 6-0 p.m. (S. T.).

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
"Bombay Chronicle."

Bombay, 30th August, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE "TOP SCORE" IN ENTERTAINMENT.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE Bombay's Premier Playhouse 6-30 Twice nightly 9-45 p.m.

ADJOINING THE PRESIDENCY CRICKET GROUND

Don't go home after the match. Drop into the Excelsior and see a magnificent Picture Programme and the best of London Variety Artistes.

"THE LITTLE CHAUFFEUR"

A delightful story of a young girl who refuses to be ruled by a stepmother and goes into the world as a boy Chauffeur. Superb Acting. Beautiful Photography.

MAX LINDER.

MAY and HASKOLL THE MARLERTS

"MAX Joins the Colours"

The first film this famous comedian has made since he was wounded fighting for France.

A POSITIVE ROAR FROM START TO FINISH.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD. TO-NIGHT. TEL. No. 1271.

Two absorbing and fascinating Dramas, which will hold you spellbound.

THE IDIOT OF SEVILLE

IN THREE REELS

Acted by the Artistes of the Grand Theatre at Madrid.

The story of a man who, blinded by suspicion, deserted his wife and child, till in the end Fate restored him to his own.

AN EMOTIONAL DRAMA OF ABSORBING HUMAN INTEREST

Another Capital Picture.

THE IRON TRAIL An exciting story of the wild and woody West. Most exciting and nerve thrilling.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

FOR SALE 5,00,000 Feet of Films Comic, Dramatic, Coloured, Feature, etc., in big lots—for sale at very low rates. Apply Manager.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

THE MUCH ADMIRED SPECTACULAR FILM:

"THE NAPOLEONIC EPICS."

A brilliant picture showing all the greatest events in the career of the great Napoleon. See the PASSAGE OF THE ALPS, the BATTLES OF MARENGO AND WATERLOO and the RETREAT FROM MOSCOW. Many of the scenes taken on the spots where the events occurred.

This is the longest film ever made dealing with the life of Napoleon, and it not only shows the great general's courage and skill, but brings in all the romantic side of his life. Some time ago the Royal Opera House showed a picture dealing with Napoleon's battles, but this film by the Ambrosio, is the only really complete story of his life ever made.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE EXCLUSIVE.

SPECIAL MARTIAL MUSIC BY THE CELEBRATED EUROPEAN ORCHESTRA.

A Splendid comic:

'THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND."

A man's wonderful dream that he possesses a ring which renders him invisible. His wife, believing him dead, marries again, and he is still in the house, playing pranks which cause great amusement.

The last mail's

PATHE GAZETTE.

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS:

"Justly described as the film event of the year. Two splendid audiences on Sunday"—TIMES OF INDIA.

"It cannot fail to attract the fullest attention,"—ADVOCATE OF INDIA.

"A picture dealing adequately with such a life must of necessity be long and crowded with excitement"—BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats, Rs. 2.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

The Monsoon is somewhat weak in Burma, north-east India and west of the Peninsula and elsewhere extremely weak.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bihar, Berar, Bombay Deccan, Mysore and Malabar; local in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Konkan, north Hyderabad and Madras Decan. A few falls also occurred in Bengal.

The principal amounts are:—Akyab one and a half inches, Cherrapunji six, Dibrugarh two, Silchar one, Cox's Bazar two, Sambalpur and Daltonganj one, Gaya and Amraoti one and a half, Akola one, Karwar, Cochin and Malegaon one and a half, Sholapur and Aurangabad two.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in Bihar.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 4th Sept. 1916.	Total since June 1st. 1916.	June 1st to Sept. 4th	
			1915.	1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.00	65.84	63.70	60.40
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	0.00	75.16	66.98	62.06
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital] .	0.00	73.54	62.85	54.50
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.00	77.22	39.45	72.53

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd Sept 1916.

Hours of Observations taken at 8 a. m. 11 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.695	Inch.
Temperature of Air	84.2	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.6	,,
Dew Point	78.1	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.823	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	6.4	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	89.6	,,
Minimum do	80.4	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW, E, WNW, NW.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	127	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	Inches
Total Fall during month	0.00	,,
Do do to, year	65.95	,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 4th	0.00	,,

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 4th September 1916 was 29.900 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill	Day of Week	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill
	Sept.	h. m.	ft. in.	Sept.		h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	4	m 3 58	26 0	4	m 9 23		20 9
		3 37a	25 7		9 22a		18 11
Tues	5	m 4 5*	25 6	5	m 10 29		21 2
		4 31a	24 10		10 69a		17 5
Wed.	6	m 6 21	25 3	6	m 12 30		24 6
		5 55a	24 3		12 27a		17 8
Thu.	7	m 7 54	25 7	7			
		7 33a	24 3		2 20a		20 10
Fri	8	m 9 11	26 6	8	m 2 0		27 4
		9 04	25 2		3 27a		19 7
Sat	9	m 10 1	27 5	9	m 3 9		28 9
		10 24	26 4		4 8a		18 1
Sun	10	m 10 46	28 2	10	m 4 5		16 3
		10 57a	27 7		4 58		16 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
4 (Monday)	6h. 24m.	6h. 52m.
5 (Tuesday)	6h. 25m.	6h. 51m.
6 (Wednesday)	6h. 25m.	6h. 50m.
7 (Thursday)	6h. 26 m.	6h. 49 m.
8 (Friday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 48m.
9 (Saturday)	6h. 26 m.	6h. 47m.
10 (Sunday)	6h. 26m.	6h. 47m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1916 Sept 5d.	9h 36.5	a.m.
Full Moon	,, ,, 12d.	2h 0.9	a.m.
Last Quarter	,, ,, 19d.	11h. 5.8	a.m.
New Moon	,, ,, 27d.	1h. 4.1	p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 4th September 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Amoala reports 0.16in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Multan and Hissar; night temperature is below normal at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect except at Karachi and Kotah; night temperature is also below normal in the extreme northern districts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Berar; Akola has had 0.92 and Amraoti 1.50in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Konkan; Mormugao has had 0.51in. and Karwar 1.32in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Temperature is in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Bombay Deccan and local in the south Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad; Malegaon has had 1.71in. Ahmednagar 0.25in. Poona 0.11in. Sholapur 2.08in and Aurangabad 1.80in. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Weather has been practically dry to the north of latitude 21deg. N. The change in the condition noticed yesterday in the south-east Arabian Sea appears to be slowly extending northwards. There has been an increase of precipitation in the Deccan, Berar and the south Konkan but a decrease in south Malabar. Rainfall has been nearly general in Berar, the north Bombay Deccan, the south Konkan and Malabar and local in the south Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad while a few showers have occurred in the east Punjab.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and local rain in the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. A few showers may occur in the southern half of the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 4th. of September 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (3rd Sept.)	96	80.8	75	0		—0.01
Jask	89.4	80.3	74	0.29		0 28
Do. (4th Sept.)	..	..	..	..		..
Muskat						
Do. (3rd Sept.)	87.9	80.5	82	9.58	0.41	
PUNJAB—						
Multan	96.4	78.5	66	3.59		—0.87
Rawalpindi	91.0	72.8	85	26.50	15.76	
Lahore	..	..	..	..	..	
Hissar	93	72.3	68	14.94		
Ambala	90.7	73.4	86	0.16	25.87	5.48
Delhi	90.6	77.0	75	..	22.91	3.05
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	91.4	75.9	69	..	25.51	4 46
Mainpuri	90.8	76.8	79	..	25.96	5.76
Jhansi	90.5	75.4	78	..	25.08	5.04
Cawnpore	90.8	76.7	81	..	21.95	14 51
Allahabad	90 0	76.4	69	..	31.89	22 14
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	100.3	81.8	68	..	2.30	0.11
Karachi	87.6	79 0	82	..	23.37	14.13
Ajmer	88.8	75.4	75	..	18.99	1 97
Jalpore	87.8	80.1	77	..	28.16	—0.94
Kotah	91 0	76.2	71	..	27.40	15.41
Mount Abu	71.6	63.4	90	..	70.82	19 20
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	87.6	75.1	82	..	10.04	—0.87
Dwarka	86.8	79.5	84	..	9.78	—3.71
Veraval	84.0	78.6	87	..	15.19	—0.31
Rajkot	91.2	76.8	74	..	19.12	—3.18
Bhavnagar Para	91 0	74.8	80	..	15.50	—0 60
Surat	90.9	77.0	71	..	28.97	5 19
Ahmedabad	91.9	77.0	77	..	21.30	—3.98
Deesa	90.6	73.2	84	..	19.42	—9.01
Neemuch	84.8	71.0	81	..	32.62	9.52
Indore	87.7	71.2	70	..	32.66	8 53
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.9	75.3	78	..	31.56	—9.69
Saugor	85.0	72.0	89	..	27.81	—8.22
Hoshangabad	88.3	73.8	82	..	44.29	6.29
Khandwa	90.5	76.3	84	..	29.71	5.94
Akola	92 2	73.4	82	0.92	33.77	7.62
Amraoti	90.7	72.8	84	1.50	28.04	4 05
Nagpur	89.6	74.3	79	..	37.45	1 06
Chanda	89.8	74.2	84	..	42.84	3.34
Raipur	88.9	75.6	86	0.01	49.28	—5.14
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.6	80.4	83	..	65.84	6 44
Ratnagiri	86.0	76.1	83	0.06	104.77	19.51
Marmugao	89.7	76 0	85	0.51	89.39	10.40
Karwar	84.5	75.2	95	1.32	92.91	—8.94
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.9	72.1	86	1.71	14.76	1.41
Ahmednagar	89.1	69.8	80	0.25	17.05	5.06
Poona	88.2	71.3	96	0.11	18.42	—3.00
Sholapur	91.2	71.3	84	2.08	22.75	7.20
Bijapur	86.9	72.0	80	0.01	14.04	3.76
Belgaum	81.7	67.8	93	..	29.10	—2.19
Aurangabad	88.5	69.0	72	1.80	31.26	14.84
Nizamabad (Indur)	89.9	74.7	73	..	23 80	—3.63
Hyderabad	91.6	74.7	80	..	23.03	4.78
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	82.4	76.4	89	0.03	87.14	—12.85
Calicut	81.6	75 1	95	0.84	78.62	—3.71
Cochin	84.7	74.3	89	4.00	68.77	3 70
Colombo	85.3	75.1	85	0.07	27.90	1.23
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.6	80.1	79	..	36.22	17.78
Bellary	95.3	73.5	68	..	10.26	3 70
Cuddapah	98.0	76.6	69	..	20.03	5.95
Madras	93.3	79.4	61	..	10.37	1.25
Bangalore	88.3	67.6	88	..	24.68	11.35
Coimbatore	86.1	71.1	83	..	10.03	5.68
Trichinopoly	90.4	75.1	79	..	10.81	9 17
Negapatam	92.8	76.6	81	..	13.92	6.32

WAR RELIEF WORK IN THE PRESIDENCY.

FORTNIGHTLY REPORT.

The following is a brief summary of the work carried on by the Women's Branch during the month of August.

The numbers of articles of clothing distributed in Bombay and sent to the Gulf aggregated 50,264.

Shirts 7247, shorts 429, vests 5420, drawers 3976, socks 2477, kurtas 204, handkerchiefs 5153, towels 11384, khaki bags of sizes 5267, shoes 4496 pairs, gloves (washing) 344, pyjamas 184, surgical night suits 33 hussifs 600, orderlies towels 24, head nets 2460, spine pads 290, cholera belts 48, plate covers 48, mosquito net 1, servants coats 120, topee covers 5, cup covers 54.

PERSIAN GULF.—As well as articles and clothing 166 cases of comforts were sent to Busra containing:— Milk, sugar, sweets, cheese, sev, pickles, meat, cakes, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, pipes, betel nuts, chillums, biddees, etc., etc.

GAMES.—13 footballs, 4 sets hockey sticks and balls, matting cricket pitch, and several indoor games.

TRANSPORTS.—These received 62 cases containing the same class of comforts as were sent to Busra.

HOSPITALS.—All were regularly visited and provided with their usual supplies of comforts:—cigarettes, tins of tobacco, plug tobacco, chillums, biddies, etc.

LITERATURE.—The Welsh Hospital at Deolali received a Library of over 1,000 books, and on an average 3,300 copies of the Daily papers were sent to the Gulf every week.

During the first and second weeks of the month there was a great demand for shirts and special bags etc., and the work circles in Bombay and up-country made a splendid response to the demands for extra number of garments.

The special request for piano for our War Hospitals also received a ready response.

The following subscriptions and gifts have been gratefully received in aid of the above fund:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs 9,89,116-8-0, Mr Cecil Burns Rs 75, Mrs Strelly Rs 5 Per Mrs Sidgwick Rs 24, Mrs Clabar Rs 40, X. Y. Z. Rs 150, From the Kalal Taluka Rs 250, From the Halve Mahal Rs 34-13-7, A. B. Rs 5, Nursing Staff European General Hospital Rs 57, Anonymous Rs 21-4-0, School Master of Dudiry and Chuda Rs 6-5-1, Collection on Intercession Day at Christ Church, Byculla Rs 60, Byculla Club 15th instalment Rs 250, Collection of St. Andrew's Kirk Rs 56-10-3 Parsi Light Railway Employees' One Anna Fund, Rs 75, Per Mrs P M Kanga:—(Mr H P Pavri Rs 60, Mr P M Kanga Rs 10, Mr B E Pudumji Rs 5, Mr P R Bamji Rs 5,) Mr A M Green Rs. 100, Sir Valentine Chirol Rs 20, Rajkot Branch:—H. H. the Thakore Saheb Rs 750, Mr. E Maconochie I.C.S. Rs 125, Rajkot Gymkhana Rs 39, Mr H Kotak I.C.S. Rs 15, Mr K S Gumansingji Rs 20, Syed Taher Syfuddin His Holiness the High Priest of the Dawoodi Borahs, through the Imperial Indian Relief Fund Rs 1,000, Anonymous Rs 3, A Friend Rs 8-8-0, Mrs Sidgwick Rs 24, Messrs M H Gokhale & Co. Rs 5, Mrs Jardine Rs 100, 23 Parsi ladies,—9th and 10th instalment per Mrs J. B. Petit Rs 321, Mr Haji Mahomed Ali, Rs 10, Porbunder State per Major O'Brien Rs 250, Per Mrs Smart, Hon Secretary, Godhra Branch:—Karbahri of Chota Udepur and Staff Rs 36-8-0, Karbhari of Sunth State and Staff Rs 25, Karbhari of Baria State and Staff Rs 16-13-3, Karbhari of Sanjeli State and Staff Rs 5 Rana of Bhadarwa Rs 10, Mr and Mrs Hormuzsha Sorabji of Jambughoda Rs 10, Mrs Hamid A. Ali Rs 15, Motabava of Bhilodia Rs 25, Thakor of Vajiria Rs 200, Thakor of Agar Rs. 10, Thakor of Palasni Rs 36, Thakor of Waghach Rs 15, Thakor of Gad Rs 24, Vakil Someshwar Rs 6, Sums under Rs 5 totalling Rs 47-4-0, Mrs Smart Rs 40, Savantvadi State per Major H Harrison Rs 3,000, From the towns of Dahanu, Bhiwandi, Kalyan and Thana per Hazur Dy. Collector, Thana Rs. 883-12-6, Mrs A P Strong Rs 10, Per Major H W Berthon, Jamnagar:—People of Kalawad Taluka Rs 1,827-2-0, Officers Monthly Subscription Rs 71-8-0, People of Chela under Lalpur Taluka Rs 2-10-3, Muncipal Health Dept., Staff, Further instalment Rs 300, Lieut T. P. Legg, Rs 47-4-0, Supdt. Private English High School, Kolhapur Rs 25, One Pice Collection Dufferin Hospital Wards, Baroda Rs 6-8-0, From the Imperial Indian Relief Fund for supplying wooden legs for 2,000 charpoys for the Indian troops at Shaik Othman near Aden Rs 3,000, Per Mrs Alcock Alibag:—Collected by Rao Bahadur Vaidya in the Naranji group of villages, Rs 85, Collected by Mr. Dosabhai Baria in the Poynad group of villages Rs 98, Bhorka and Dahrij School Masters Rs 7-9-3, Sale of Fancy Work per Mrs Williamson Rs 242-1-0, Captain Manners R.E. Rs 100, Proceeds of a Cinema Show per Dilshad Begam Rs 631-8-0. Total Rs 10,03,956-9-2.

Articles of various kinds have also been received from:—Ahmedabad Branch, Ahmednagar Branch, Belgaum Branch, Bijapur Branch, Broach Branch, Dharwar Branch, Godhra Branch, Jetpur Branch, Junagadh Branch, East Khandesh (Jalgaon), Panch Mahals Branch, Palanpur Branch, Poona Branch, Porbunder Branch, Rajkot Branch, Rajkot Red Cross Branch, Ratnagiri Branch, Sholapur Branch, Surat Branch, Wadhwan Branch, Cathedral Girls School, Mrs Herbet Greaves' Circle, Igatpuri Ladies Committee, Jalna Orphanage Girls, Young Ladies High School, Broach, Mrs Alcock, Kolaba District, Anonymous, Mrs H Beady and the ladies of Balaghat, Major Berthon, Jamnagar, Mrs Glaber, Mrs Collier, Ahmednagar Mrs. Comfort, Mrs Deaking, Mr Dhunjibhoy, G. M. H., Mrs A W Hepper, Mr M A Hyam, Miss Impey and ladies of Baroda, Officers and Men of Kolhapur Infantry, Kumari Saheb of Limbdi, Kumari Rupaliba of Limbdi, Miss Machattie, Mr G. Merchant, Sholapur, Mrs Dadiba C. Mehta, Ahmedabad, Mrs Nissen, Jamnagar, Mrs Randle, Baroda, Messrs Rose & Co., Mrs Webster, Palanpur, the Misses Fredoux, Miss Beatty, Mrs Oldfield, (Jetalsar) Mrs Pais, Hon. Secretary, Bombay Club, Mrs Guyther, Mrs Stallaid, Igatpuri, Inspector of Customs and Salt at Castle Rock, Mr Forbes Smith, Messrs Herbert Son & Co., Mr Frank Sprott, Mrs Edwards (Lonavla), The Mamlatdar of Bassein, an Indian Christian School Girl, Mrs Richardson, Mrs P M Kanga, Mrs Webster (Kotah) the Mamlatdar of Karjat and Miss Evans.

Also a large quantity of books, magazines and newspapers.

The Governor-General in Council has sanctioned the following arrangments in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh during the absence on leave of Mr. B. Lindsay, Judicial Commissioner:—Mr. L. Stuart, First Additional Judicial Commissioner, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner. Rai Kanyalal Bahadur, Second Additional Judicial Commissioner, to officiate as First Additional Judicial Commissioner and Mr. E. A. Kendall, to officiate as Second Additional Judicial Commissioner.

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COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Sept. 4.

The market to-day opened with Broach at 345 and declined Re. 5/8 under pressure of bazaar selling. Prices subsequently recovered somewhat and ruled fairly steady at about Rs. 341 until Colaba where Broach opened at 341½ and declined Re. 1 on bazaar selling. Nothing of importance was reported in contracts.

Ready Cotton was in moderate demand.
Akola Sept. 363½.
Akola January 313.
Bengal January 262.
Broach April 340½.

APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Description.		Sept. 1916	Jan. 1917	April 1917	Delivery Cotton.
Broach,	Good M.G.	..	..	344	290/97
Broach,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	300/15
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	..	266½	..	240/60
Bengal	Fine M.G.	..	28.½	..	260/70
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	..	..	..	272/78
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Sind Paunab,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	260/65
Khang. Akola,	Fine M.G.	305	317½	..	300/05
Kilich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	295/97
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	303/05
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	305/10
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	310/15
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	..	..	..	312/20
Khandesh,	Fine M.G.	..	299	..	250/80
Khandesh,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	270/85
Khandesh Sanawad,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	280/90
Jalna,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	270/80
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	290/00
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	308/17
Nander	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	330/34
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	275/80
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	260/70
Sawlunad Dharwar	Good Oct.	358	..	..	340/50
Coompta.	Good M.G.	365	..	..	360/70
Westerns,	Good M.G.	380	..	..	362/62
Westerns,	Good M.G.	415	..	..	390/00

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

Colaba, 19th September, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Superfine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	287	276 264		..25th Jan. 1917
Bengals (M.G.)	..	267 255	..	Ready
Bohme-Punjab (M.G.)	..	260 245	..	Ready
Bengal (M.G.)	..	255 278	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	290 268	260	..25th Jan. 1917
Jalna (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	274	.. Ready
Barsee (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	304	.. Ready
Indore Ujjain (M.G.) G.S.	..	..	300	.. Ready
Akola Kghm.	..	304	292	.. Ready & Sept.
Karanja (M.G.)	..	314	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Ocmrawatee des-	..	..	..	..
cription (M.G.)	..	304	292	.. Ready
Dhamangaum	..	346	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	310	298	.. Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	319	..	.. Ready
Nagpore	..	314	302	.. Ready
Kamapti (M.G.)	..	322	..	..15th Jan. 1917
Wardha n'ghat	..	320	308	.. Ready
(M.G.)	..	325	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Broach (M.G.)	..	328	..	.. Ready
	..	320	302	.. Ready
	..	302	..	300/25th April 1917
Surat (M.G.)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	323	..	.. Ready
Do. (H.G.)	..	310	..	.. Ready
Mehta (M.G.)	..	299	278	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..
Bingalkote-Bija-	..	..	..	..
pur (M.G.)	..	..	..	265 Ready
	..	..	..	..
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	329 Ready & Sept.
	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	356 Ready & Sept.
(H.G.)	..	..	..	397 Ready & Sept.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	360 Ready & Sept.
	..	..	..	..
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	368 Ready

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 2nd September 1916:—

Cotton	1,467 Bales.
Wheat	13,480 cwts.
Linseed	14,426 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,135 "
Poppyseed	511 "
Groundnuts	834 "
Castorseed	7,408 "
Rice	272 "
Cottonseed	489 "
Gram	1,767 "
Joowar	372 "
Barley	2,363 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, 4th Sept.—4 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Ready		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	41 0 0	6 3 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	40 8 0	6 2 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	41 0 0	6 3 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	36 5 0	6 11 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	36 3 0	6 9 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	37 0 0	7 6 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	36 8 0	8 1 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	38 4 0	8 14 0
Teelseed, White 80-15	45 0 0	....
" Gajar 75-25	43 0 0	....
" Black	37 8 0	....
" Gajar 50-50	41 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	7 0 0	7 10 0
Groundnuts	44 0 0	....
Mowrasced	4 0 0	4 6 0
Jowar	31 0 0	4 8 0
Arandia	37 4 0	....
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 4 0	
Linseed May	9 8 3	
Jowar Aug.-Sept.	4 8 0	
Linseed September	9 0 3	
Rapeseed April-May	7 2 0	
Jowar Aug.-Sept.	4 8 0	
" September	4 9 0	
Aandia Asru	37 4 0	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1/8d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-8d. Oct.

Banks' Buying Rates.—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4 15-32d. Sept.
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 23-32d.
Francs 3 m-s do.	193¾
60 d-s Hongkong	156½
Do. Shanghai	220¼
Do. Yokohama	154¾

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	27-0-0
Australian do.	26-8-0
Bombay do.	26-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	16-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	80-0-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 4.

The Cotton Mill Share Market showed a better feeling to-day and a rise was recorded all round.

Tata Iron and Steel shares continued to be active and booming.

Ex Mill shares for October delivery Davida closed at Rs. 832½.

Fazulbhai stood firm in the vicinity of Rs. 735.

Standards improved to Rs. 1795 Madhavji to Rs. 1670, Central India to Rs. 2530, Kohinoor to Rs. 800, Currimbhai to Rs. 419 and Crescent Rs. 200.

Bombay United were placed between Rs. 840 to Rs. 830. Indore Malwas between Rs. 485 to Rs. 505.

Edward Sassoons improved to Rs. 215.

Bombay Burma Trading shares changed hands between Rs. 1,160 to Rs. 1,210. The closing rate stood at Rs. 1,180.

Shivrajpoors improved to Rs. 48. Central India Mining stood steady at Rs. 41.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 295.

Bombay Electric Tramway Ordinary shares advanced to Rs. 320.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed between Rs. 327½ and Rs. 337½. Deferred between Rs. 1440 to Rs. 1485.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 1435 for cash and Rs. 1465 for October.

Katni Ordinary improved to Rs. 195 and Deferred to Rs. 935.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 75¾.

4 per cent Conversion Loan was quoted at Rs. 91 and Warrant at Rs. 11.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

At the share market to-day there was less activity in evidence in either jutes or coals. The market for the former securities were neglected and coal shares were not so eagerly competed for although prices were fairly well maintained. Dalbhoom Gold shares were quoted at 29-12. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansjorah 9-4; Bhulanbaree 37-12; Bhaigora 30; Bengal Giridih 16-4; Burrakur 25-12; 26, 29-4; Burra Dhemo 11-10, 11-12; Bokaro and Ramgurh 15-12; Central Dharmaband 24-12, 25; Gopalchuck 9, 9-4; Huntodih 16-8, 16-12; Harriladih 165 to 168; Jumoni 5-4 to 5-10; Kuardi 16, 16-4; Katras Jherria 102, 103; Lakurka 25; New Manbhoom 20; New Tetturya 10, 10-4; North West (Conty) 17 p; Ondal (ord) 6-12; Parasea 3; Pench River 15, 15-4; Samla Kendra 15-4; Sendra 16-3, 16-8 to 17; Singaran B 8-4, 8-8; Teetulmuri 12-4, 13-8.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 419, 420; Auckland 199, 198, 197; Belvedere (ord) 332; Budge-Budge (ord) 410; Dalhousie (ord) 270, 271; Dalhousie (pref) 117-8, 118-2, 119; Delta (ord) 398; Empire (Pref) 117-8; Fort William (ord) 238, 239; Kelvin (pref) 118-8; Lawrence (ord) 266; Northbrook (ord) 29-14, 30.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal 1,660; Calcutta Tramways 102; Dalbhoom Gold (ord) 29-8 to 29-12, 30; Mengkibol Rubber 21-12, 22.

Government Paper:—3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 75-10 to Rs. 75-12 and small lots were done at Rs. 76 to 76-4.

MESSRS. TREACHER AND CO. LTD.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., now in liquidation, held last evening at the office of the Company at British Hotel Lane, Apollo Street, unanimously approved of the appointment made by the shareholders of the Company of Mr. S. N. Guzdar as liquidator.

RUSSIAN POLITICAL ELEMENTS.

EDUCATION AND PATRIOTISM.

At the Cambridge Summer Meeting in mail week Professor Vinogradoff delivered a lecture on "The Political Elements of Russia." He said that he attributed the main fact of progress of intellectuals to political education. Describing how education had been gradually passed by the European nations from West to East, he expressed the opinion that imitation in schooling had given way to more independent work. The second element in Russian life was the squire-like type; and the third element—doctors, lawyers, students, tradesmen, and the higher class of workers—rough and offensive perhaps in their ways, fanatical sometimes in their ideas, but full of zeal and ready for self-sacrifice. They separated from the squires, and were antagonistic to them, and on occasions a small set of them became revolutionary. Some of them were always for reaction, and believed that defeat would hasten reform; but such talk was mainly negligible, and was only uttered by few people who had any weight. The Professor compared the rise of the English armies with that of the Rusian armies. In Russia similar things had happened—they had had a deep fight—and it was impossible to imagine what would have come to Russia if the same sort of feeling had not risen as in England. This third element had shown its patriotic spirit; hospitals had been organised, feeding points had been established, and everyone had marshalled themselves towards the one great end. It was as impossible to picture the war without these factors as it was to picture it without the British Navy.

He took the view that political liberty could not be denied to Russia much longer. But there was a more difficult problem. No amount of external reform would help to heal the breach and remove the antagonism between the people who stood in close intercourse with the West and the people who clung to the ancient traditions. There must be an evolution of thought. They would be proceeding by difficult channels, and it must be remembered that Russian intellectuals were highly strung and were more pessimistic than the Westerners. The well-arranged form of Western life made it more easy for men of intellect to divert their life into business channels; but in the East things were not so easy, the intellectuals were in a firmer grip, and that accounted for the stronger imagination of the Russians. In conclusion, the Professor asked: How far does the spiritual movement in Russia affect practical politics? The most progressive organisations in Russia were of peasant organisation, and in many of the democratic Siberian provinces they were looking forward to the full development of their hopes.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 5TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1916.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1052-15.—Payne and Co., Burzar Framroz K Joshi v. Mahomed Dadda & Co., Wadia G and Co., Part Heard.

536-14.—Edg G W & Co., Mansukhbai Bhagubhai, a firm v. The Bombay Steam Navign Co., Ld., Little & Co.

1238-15.—Mirza M and M, Ahmed bin Essa Khalifa v. Rustom & K Cama and ors, Payne and Co., Dastur and Co.

1057-15.—Maivi H M & R, Purshottamdas Ramgopal v. Sagarmal Ganeshnarayen & ors, Kanga & S.

1077-15.—S A Tyabji (for a pauper), Idanbai v. Ahsanally Mazherally & anr, Ardeshir H D & Co.

1092-15.—Ard H D & Co., Gopalji Gangji & Co., a firm v. Hemraj Lalchand, a firm, Shroff D & D.

1696-15.—Mulla & M, The Prospect Mills Co., Ld. v. Messrs Adamji Pirbhoy & Sons, a firm, Edg G W & Co.

1263-15.—Matu J & M, Ismail Ibrahim & Bros., a firm v. Cassumbhoy Goolamhussain, Hiralal & Co.

29-16.—Payne & Co., The Bombay and Hujaz Steam Navgn. Co., Ld., (in Liquidation) v. Haji Ajam Goolam Hoosein & Co., a firm, Daph F & D.

450-15.—Captain & V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Shanker Devla, a firm, Forbes & Co.

481-16.—Mulla & M, Messrs. Hormusji Hirjibhai Wadia & Bros., a firm, & anr v. Monji Uewsey, Jam R & D.

515-16.—Patell & Ez, Tyabally Mahomedally Dalal v. Mahomedally Allibhai Kachwalla, Jeh S M & H.

386-16.—Mulji & Tha, Bai Taragavi, widow v. Gangadas Madhowji, N. C. Dalal.

529-16.—Little & Co., Charles Cowan Goodwin v. Sallebhai Goolam Hoosein Attarwalla, Mehta D & L.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

1232-15.—N C Dayal, Bai Kashibai, widow v. Hurgowan Herji & ors, Mulji & Tha.

1267-15.—Mulla & Mulla, Haji Jaffer Mahomed, Haji Bachoo v. Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum & Co., a firm.

444-16.—Crawford B & Co., The Bank of Bombay v. Bai Kesserbai Chabildas & anr, Wadia G & Co.

653-16.—Crawford B & Co., Marcks & Co., Ltd v. Haji Mahomed Isa Khan.

666-16.—Captain & V, Mahomed Ibrahim, Mahomed Jaffer Toongaykar v. Malik Yusuf bin Abdoor Rehman Thakur, D J Mantre.

667-16.—Crawford B & Co., The Comptoir National D'Escompte de Parisaloy v. Sale Mahomed Hussain.

707-16.—Khambatte & Co., Dadabhoy Bojorji Palkhhwalla v. Gamanlal Hiralal Dalal & anr, G H Dalal.

791-16.—Chitnis M & K, Mahadeo Rajaram Bodas v. Bhaskerrao Hari Patwardhan & anr.

812-16.—Captain & V, Monji Walji v. Kuverji Fakir & anr, Captain & V, Motiabai & D.

814-16.—Edg G W & Co., Shapurji Hormusji Mody v. Sorabji Hormusji Battiwalla.

850-16.—Matu J & M, Messrs Datoo & Co., a firm v. Jafferbhoy Pardhan & Co., a firm, Hiralal & Co.

851-16.—Wadia G & Co., Dhulajee Sakalchand & Co., a firm v. Ramchander Balaram & anr.

888-16.—Daph F & D, Ganeshlal Sabbajmal, a firm v. Kaliandas Seromandas, a firm.

894-16.—Amin & Desai, D Rabnis v. Balwantrai Ramnarayen Trimdi, Dekshit D & Pur.

898-16.—Captain & V, The Official Assignee v. Devji Kooverji, a firm, Madhowji K & Co.

904-16.—Mulla & Mulla, Messrs. Mawraj Rambhagat, a firm v. Messrs Mithalal Amolakchand, a firm.

908-16.—Shamrao M & H, Anantrai Bhaichanbhai v. Thacker Moolji Soonderji.

933-16.—Wadia G & Co., Tribhovandas Varjiwandas v. Maneckji Dadabhoy Gheesta.

940-16.—Mirza M & M, Sha Vallabhdas Parmanandas Mehta v. Dwarkadas Jekissondas, Payne & Co.

949-16.—Judah & Sal., Ganesh Vyan Ratesh Kavthekar v. Kashinath Govindji Mantri & anr.

950-16.—Crawford B & Co., The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. v. E. N. Laurent.

951-16.—Merwanji K & Co., Khan Bahadur Hormusji Maneckji Bhiwandiwalla v. Laxmandas Jamnadas.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL (IN COURT.)

LONG CAUSE.

713-16.—Motichand & D, A L Ferreira v. Tulsidas Tejpal, Jamsetji R and D, Part heard.

ON POINT OF JURISDICTION.

695-16.—Rustomji & G, Gopal Krishna & anr v. Bapuji Govind Khale, Captain & , Ch Gi, 14-8-16.

LONG CAUSES.

349-16.—Mer K & Co., Rai Bahadur Kalianmal Tillockchand v. Abraham E J Abraham, Ard. H D & Co.

545-16.—Mehta D and L, Baburao Sakharam Jadhav v. Hirilal Bhaishanker & ors, Rustomji and G.

1236-15.—Maneck D and Co. (for a pauper), Haji Hassan Reza v. Haji Mahomed Hasan Amamoo, Rustomji & G.

1209-15.—Little and Co., Abdul Razak bin Abdul Gafoor v. Mahomed Hoosein Dalvi, Captain and V.

1447-14.—Bhimji & Co., Anantrao Bhicaji Subnis v. Napu Patramal and anr, Judah & Solomon.

644-15.—Jamsetji R & D, Pokurmull Moorlidhar a firm v. Kanayalal Anupsing a firm.

482-15.—Mirza M and M, Naranji Waghji v. Keshowji Waghji and ors, Madhowji K & Co., Tyabji D and Co., Ardeshir H D & Co.

18-13.—Jamsetji R and D, Khialdas Ramdas a firm v. Lalla Dukbhaiyanlal.

S. C. Ct. 460-16767-15.—Bhimji and Co., Shrinivasdas Sitaram v. Harkisondas Rambhagat & anr, Mulla & M.

1337-15.—Payne and Co., Lukhaji Dolaji & Co. a firm v. Hakmaji Motaji & Co. a firm, Dikshit D and P.

197-15.—Shroff D and D, Jamnadas Tricamdas v. Mulibai, widow, C. P. D'Cunha.

1075-15.—Jehangir M & S, Rose Mary widow and ors v. Bomanji Rustomji Contractor, Mulla & Mulla.

1049-15.—Dikshit Dh & P, Jivanbai Jaganath Jariwalla v. Abdul Gafur Abdulla and anr, Ardeshir H D & Co.

397-15.—Edgelow G W & Co., Nathoo Karson v. Bapuji Dubash & anr, Dubash and Co.

143-14.—Payne & Co., Nandramdas Mathuradas, a firm, v. Abdealli Abdul Kadar & ors, Captain & V.

345-15.—Dubash and Co., Bapuji Jamshedji Dubash v. Nathoo Karson Mistry, Edgelow G W & Co.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

594-16.—Captain & V, Messrs Nityanand Umanand v. Jinanram Fojmal a firm, Mulji & Tha, Part heard, 31-8-16.

697-16.—Tyabji D and Co., Hunsraj Tejmull, a firm v. Shivnarayen Shivbux & ors, Amin and D.

LONG CAUSES.

155-16.—Payne and Co., The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navgn. Co., Ltd, v. Pandit Sheobiharilal Misra, Dikshit D and P.

813-15.—Dubash and Co., (for a pauper), Monji Surji v. Moolbai, widow and anr, Mulji and Tha.

1262-15.—Smetham B & Co., Bai Awabai v. Jehangir Maneckji Lelinwalla & ors, Merwanji K & Co., Pocha & Co.

1068-15.—Jamsetji R and D, Kanji Dhanji v. Padamsey Dhanji and anr, Ardeshir H D & Co., Rustomji and G, For postponement.

1107-15.—Subnis and G, Meghji Bharmal v. Kanji Tokersey and ors, Ardeshir H D & Co.

37-15.—Mulla & Mulla, Rustomji Kharsedji Desai v. Lala Bhimaji and anr.

1257-15.—Payne and Co., S Mahomed Oomar H Mahomed Hasan a firm, v S Nasiruddin & Co., a firm, Ardeshir H

GREAT BRITAIN TRUE TO HERSELF.

SIGNOR BISSOLATI'S TRIBUTE.

Signor Bissolati, leader of the Reformist Socialists, who is the most striking figure among the new Ministers, has accorded me an interview on the occasion of the second anniversary of Great Britain's entry into the war, writes the Rome correspondent of "The Times."

Signor Bissolati fills a unique position in the Government. The newspapers have called him "Political Commissioner for War Services," but he himself has deprecated this high-sounding appellation and says simply that he is a Minister without portfolio. His official quarters in the Via Nazionale go by the name of "Ministero Bissolati," and this is probably the most fitting title that could be chosen, for his mission and his work are personal in a very special sense.

From the first Signor Bissolati has stood firmly for Italian intervention on the side of her present Allies, and from the first he said that Germany was the prime enemy. For long before entering the Ministry he urged the importance of close contact between the Government, the country, and the Army, and it was under his leadership that the Democratic Alliance finally withdrew its support from Signor Salandra and caused his fall.

His presence in the Cabinet stands chiefly for two things—confidence in Parliament and in the people, and implacable hostility to Germany. On a recent visit to the front his speeches had a remarkable influence on the many thousand soldiers whom he addressed. The Army remembers that for months he served as a sergeant of Alpini and was wounded early in the campaign.

Signor Bissolati's feelings of friendship for England date back many years and the terms in which he spoke to me of England's action in entering the war are clear proof of his sympathy and understanding.

The world, he said, would always remember with gratitude the day on which England intervened in the great war, for on that day she faced every risk in order to assure to others, as well as to herself the right to live in freedom and in peace. The step she took on that day would remain her greatest title to renown.

Signor Bissolati recalled how Germany, in her madness, believed that England would shirk the sacrifices of war and suffer even the stain upon her honour that would have been entailed by looking on while Belgium was violated. England had risen to defend her own honour and the liberties which she had guaranteed, and by her action Germany's calculations had been utterly upset

England, he added, saved her honour, and by saving her honour she reserved also her own future. Germany thought that England would stand aside in the hope of sharing with a victorious Germany the empire of the world; but England did not shrink from the sacrifice, and by entering into the war avoided not only the shame of being Germany's accomplice, but also the danger that in future she might be Germany's victim. England saved herself by being true to herself, and her example will not be forgotten.

ZOUAVE AND DOCTOR.

INTERESTING POINT OF DISCIPLINE.

Considerable prominence has been given in the French Press to the case of a Zouave soldier named Deschamps. The essence of the case was that Deschamps, as a result of injuries, was sent double. It was thought by his medical officer, Major Vincent, that the case was one of hysteria, and that it could be cured by means of electrical treatment, which is admittedly painful. Deschamps refused the treatment, and the case was complicated by a question of assault, it being asserted that Deschamps assaulted the doctor and also that the doctor assaulted him. The whole interest in the case centres in the point as to whether a military patient can be legally compelled to follow treatment ordered by his doctor. Deschamps, after a trial lasting three days by a Court-martial, has been condemned to six months' imprisonment, this penalty not to be enforced (six mois de prison avec sursis.) In other words, he has been given what corresponds roughly to the benefit of the First Offenders' Act, even though there is no question that in resisting the treatment he struck the doctor. Unfortunately, from the standpoint of medical jurisprudence, it is impossible to state that any clear principle has been established, and it would probably be unfair to assume more than that Deschamps, who bore a good military record, has been given the benefit of the doubt.

CASUALTY LIST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

The following casualties are announced:—

LONDON, Aug. 30.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut H Acomb, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J W Anderson, Camerons.
Captain M Anderson, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut H D Barnad, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut W Brown, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut B S Carty, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut W E Curtis, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut C R J R Dolling, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut J K Gilmore, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut G C Macleay, Camerons.
Second-Lieut H C Larnham, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut A C D Page, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut W G Pandfield, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut T Seale, Munster Fusiliers.
Lieut N Shaw-Stewart, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut H Skillington, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut J N Smith, Liverpools.
Captain F C Stevens, Artillery.
Second-Lieut H C Tetlow, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut E S Turner, Artillery.
Second-Lieut C N Vine, Cornwall L I.
Lieut A E Walker, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C E Wilson, Northamptons.

NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Second-Lieut H L P Balderson, Devons.
Lieut H Corbett, Devons.
Second-Lieut C V Hewson, Flying Corps.

NOW REPORTED AS SERVING WITH THEIR UNITS.

Second-Lieut H Howard, Northumberland Fusiliers
Second-Lieut C H Jardine, Royal Scots.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain W M Fenton Manchesters.
Second-Lieut W E Berridge, Somerset L I.
Second-Lieut S T Bird, Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut F B Cameron, Camerons.
Second-Lieut N A Chambers, Northamptons
Lieut K J Chisholm, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut J Cossar, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut C C F Cunningham, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut C L Cuthbert, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut K L Duckett, Highland L I.
Captain C A R Follit, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain H G Greswell, Engineers.
Second-Lieut G H Harrison, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut J L Hopgood, West Surreys.
Captain S H Hugo, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut W J Judge, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G V Noaks, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut N H Noble, Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut H B Paull, Cornwall L I.
Major W N Pitt, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut L J J Price, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut R Pritchard, Devons.
Second-Lieut E W T G Scott, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut E T S Syfret, Northamptons.
Lieut J A E Upton, Shropshire L I.
Second-Lieut. J. M. Ure, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut. W. D. Wallace, Highland L I.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Captain C. S. C. Kennedy, Sherwoods.

DIED.

Lieut. G. S. M. D. Graham, Medicals.
Second-Lieut. C. J. Moss, Suffolks.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. R. A. Aslett, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. J. Baillie, Highland L. I.
Captain M. C. Bell, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. R. Bellis, West Yorks.
Major A. W. Blockley, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut. M. J. Breen, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut. W. D. Brown, Artillery.
Lieut. G. F. J. Bruce-Norton, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. H. Bryn-Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. E. H. Butler, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut. R. M. H. Carlton, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut. E. T. J. Carberry, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. E. E. Cattel, Trench Mortar Battery.
Captain G. C. Claridge, Service Corps.
Captain A. A. Cooper, Medicals.
Second-Lieut. H. J. Cordon, Wiltshires.
Lieut. F. E. B. De Uphaugh, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. T. W. Dowse, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. S. Farish, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut. E. W. Garvan, Artillery.
Lieut. H. L. R. J. Groom, Warwicks.
Lieut. A. H. Guinness, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. M. Hackforth-Jones, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. T. H. Harrison, Cyclist Company, Divisional Mounted Troops.
Second-Lieut. W. R. E. Harrison, Flying Corps
Second-Lieut. N. R. Hasluck, East Surreys.
Lieut. D. Hazeldine, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. A. G. Henderson, Highland L I
Captain C. Hilton, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. E. S. Hutt, Gloucesters.
Lieut. G. H. Huyshe-Eliot, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. N. Jones, Camerons
Captain S. L. McLaglen, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. J. McVean, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut. A. H. Malcolm, Highland L. I.
Lieut. C. M. Mason, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. A. A. Matthews, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. T. E. Matthews, Engineers.
Captain J. W. Myers, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. J. E. Neal, Leicesters.
Lieut. H. M. V. Obrien, Munster Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. E. N. Paterson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. A. O. C. Patman, Irish Regiment.
Captain R. Persse, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut. P. Pickering, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. P. Pountney, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain B H Purdon, Munster Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F P Raven, Rifle Brigade.
Captain S H Reeves, Middlesex.
Captain D J R Richards, Artillery.
Lieut E N Rostern, Engineers.
Second-Lieut E Sanger, Border Regiment.
Lieut J A Simmons, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut O Thomas, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A H B Tyrrell, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut S Waring, Irish Rifles.
Lieut C Van Bergen, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut H R Watt, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut L H White, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut E G Wightwick, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut R L Willatt, Gloucesters.
Lieut P B D Wodds, Sherwoods.

NOW REPORTED WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut J J Lean, Highland L I.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut. A. H. Gibson, Inniskillings.

NOW REPORTED MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut. A. L. Berry, Royal Fusiliers.

MISSING BELIEVED WOUNDED.

Lieut. L. G. Butler, Rifle Brigade.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. E. B. Clarke, Gloucesters.

NOW REPORTED WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut. L. M. Richardson, Irish Rifles.
Lieut. H. B. Russell, Artillery.
Lieut. R. V. Gracey, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. D. H. Macintyre, Argyll and Sutherlands.

NOW OFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONER.

Second-Lieut. J. W. Toone, Irish Regt.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION, WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. R. D. Gilbert, Machine Gun Corps, should read.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut. R. W. Gilbert, Machine Gun Corps.

The Government of Madras have sanctioned the continuance of the Madras College for Women for a further period of one year from the 1st July, 1916.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 4th,

Rostock	Bates	Aden
Crown of Arragon		Karachi
Ferrara	Feathers	Mahomarah

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 4th.

Java Mara	Yamaji	Kobe etc.
Beme	Scott	Rangoon
Tamaha	Henderson	Aroebay

The following vessel began to load on Saturday

Steamer Crown of Arragon for Liverpool tee

Sept. 4.

S. S. Shinkoku Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Shinkoku Maru left Singapore for Colombo (Outward bound) on the 2nd instant.

S. S. Yeboshi Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Yeboshi Maru (Eastward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 2nd instant.

S. S. Rangoon Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Rangoon Maru left Singapore for Colombo (Westward bound) on the 1st instant.

S. S. City of Birmingham:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Birmingham, commander W. J. Haughton, which left Liverpool on the 10th ultimo, is expected to arrive in Bombay during the evening of the 5th instant or in the early morning of the 6th instant.

S. S. Rostock:—The steamer Rostock, 2,884 tons, Captain S. Bates, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with ballast.

S. S. Crown of Arragon:—The steamer Crown of Arragon, 2,828 tons, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S. S. Ferrara:—The steamer Ferrara, 718 tons, Captain T. H. Feathers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mahomarah, with a general cargo.

S. S. Beme:—The steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain D. Scott, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Tamaha:—The steamer Tamaha, 4,047 tons, Captain J. W. Henderson, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Aroebay, in ballast.

Monday, 4th September, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK

C. & R. Ferrara	Feathers	S. W. & Co
D. & K. Indo Maru	Tushiro	N. Y. K.
F. Glen Leslie	Henderson	F. & Co
G. Dovre	Sigurland	J. M. & Co
H. Sintaporean	Saunderson	J. Mackintosh & Co
K. Mahanadi		B. S. N. & Co
M. Knight Templar	Sage	R. S. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Netravati	B. S. N. Co
Kaveri	
Courland	
Sabermati	
Satranji	

VICTORIA DOC

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 8th of Bhadrapad Sud, 1972.
Mahomedan: 6th of Jelked, 1334.
Parsi: 30th (Aneran) of Aspandad, 1285.
Sunrise: 6h. 24m. **Sunset:** 6h. 53m.
Phases of the Moon: First Quarter, Sept. 5.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TUESDAY, Sept. 5.

Quadrangular Cricket: First Round, Parsis vs. Mahomedans, 2nd day.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6.

Quadrangular Cricket: First Round, Parsis vs. Mahomedans, 3rd day.
Meeting of the Standing Committee Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandmann Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Royal Opera House: Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinema, Charni Road, 6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10-0, and 10-15 to 11-45.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

EZEKIEL.—August 30, at Apollo Bunder, wife of M. S. Ezekiel, solicitor, of a son.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.D.C., Commanding.

Sept. 5,

Riding School.—Riding School daily at 7 a.m.

Dismounted Drill.—Dismounted Drill will be held in the Town Hall, to-day, Tuesday evening, the 5th instant at 6 p.m.

Squadron Parade.—The squadron will parade on Thursday morning next, the 7th instant. Rendezvous Church Gate Station, 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles. No Bandoliers.

Signalling Class.—Signalling Class under Major Wallis (I.A.) will be held this week as follows:—Every evening except Wednesday 6-15 p.m.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Wardlaw-Milne, Commanding

Sept. 4.

No. 293—Duties.

Duties for the week commencing Monday, the 4th instant:—

Orderly Officer for the ensuing week, Lieut. A. M. Green.

Orderly Officer next for duty, Lieut. W. Dunkerley.

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. E. E. Bellamy.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company, Sergt. W. Grimshaw.

Orderly Sergt. E. E. F. Kimpton.

No. 294—Parades.

Tuesday, 5th instant:—A detachment is required to bring one 15-pr. gun from Colaba. Volunteers for this detachment should report themselves to the C. S. M. Instructor at Gun Park, Colaba, at 7 a.m.

Tuesday, 5th instant:—Officers of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies on the Oval at 7 a.m. Lines of fire and passing of orders, etc.

Thursday, 7th instant:—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies 15-pr. B. L. Gun Drill at 7 a.m. at Headquarters.

Thursday, 7th instant:—Lecture by C. S. M. Instructor W. P. Kennedy, B. V. A., at 6-45 p.m. at Headquarters entitled "Repository Work."

No. 3 Company, Kirkee.

Rifle Drill: Arsenal Section, Tuesdays and Fridays at 3-30 p.m.

Factory Section, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 5-45 p.m.

Gun Drill:—Arsenal Section, Mondays and Thursdays at 3-30 p.m.

Factory Section, Mondays and Thursdays, at 5-45 p.m.

Prize Competitions, 1915-16.

These competitions will take place on Sunday, the 10th September, commencing at 8 a.m.

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon'ble Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Sept. 5,

305—Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "G" Company, during week ending 9th instant. Next for Duty "J" Company.—Officers Commanding Companies should send in a list of N. C. Officers detailed to Headquarters by Monday mid-day each week.

306—Ranges.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—

"J" Company.—Daily to Monday, 11th September inclusive.

Cadets.—Tuesday, 12th to Friday, 15th both days inclusive.

"B" Company.—Saturday, 16th to Saturday, 23rd both days inclusive.

"G" Company.—Saturday, 24th to Saturday, 30th instant, both days inclusive.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

The Miniature Range will be open from 7 to 9 a.m. and from 6 to 8 p.m. on week days except Saturday evenings.

Detail as follows:—

"B" Company, Monday and Friday mornings and Tuesday evenings.

"C" and "D" Companies, Monday evenings.

"E" and "F" Companies, Friday evenings.

"G" Company, Tuesday and Thursday mornings and Wednesday evening.

"J" Company, Wednesday and Saturday mornings and Thursday evening.

All Companies should complete Elementary Musketry by the end of September.

307—Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the Corps for suitable men. Intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company, they wish to join. Recruits drills have commenced.

308—Signalling.—A Signalling Class open to any member of the Corps is held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays.

309—Parades.—"B" Company Maxim Gun Class every Wednesday at 7 a.m. at Headquarters.

"D" Co.—Parade for all 2nd Class Shots in the Company for instruction in Musketry every Friday evening at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill order without arms.

"G" Company.—Company Parade to-day, Tuesday, 5th, and Thursday 7th instant. Fall in at the Gymkhana at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Shirts and shorts.

Recruits will attend these Parades.

Bayonet Fighting.—Men detailed for Bayonet Fighting will attend the above-noted Company Parades.

Maxim Gun Section.—Parade at Headquarters to-day, Tuesday, 5th and Friday, 8th instant, at 7-15 a.m.

"H" Company—Parade every Monday at 4-30 p.m. Loose Dress for Physical drill.

Recruits.—Parade Tuesdays and Thursdays at 4-30 p.m.

Band.—Band, Drums, Fife, and Bugle practice in the Armoury at 4-30 p.m. on Tuesday and Friday.

"J" Company.—Company Parade of all Sections at the Volunteer Club to-day Tuesday, 5th instant and Tuesday 12th instant at 6-30 p.m. Dress.—Drill order (shorts) doublets and canes. Pencils and notebooks must be brought.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

NOTICE.

Motor Cyclists.

A proposal to raise a Motor Cyclist Section consisting of 1 Officer, 2 Artificers, 1 Motor Car Driver and 12 N. C. Officers and men (Motor Cyclist) has been sanctioned. Free uniform will be issued to all N. C. Officers and men joining the Section, and arrangements will be made, if necessary, to insure the car and cycles against accidents whilst employed on Volunteer Duty. A mileage allowance will be paid to cover the cost of petrol, tyres, upkeep, etc. The Section will be entirely distinct from any other Company in the Corps.

Further information can be obtained on application to Captain H. J. Dibbs, B.V.R., at the Bank of Bombay.

Boxing:—A Boxing Class is held every Thursday, from 6-30 to 7-30 p.m. at the Volunteer Club. An Instructor has been engaged. All members of the Club are eligible to attend without any further subscription.

STRING BAND AT THE P. V. M. GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, this evening, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 o'clock.

INCOMING MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Mova with the outward Mails of the 25th ultimo passed Suez at noon on Sunday, the 3rd instant.

MAILS FOR MESOPOTAMIA.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Busra and Mohomerah, will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 7th instant.

BAI MOOLBAI PEERBHOY HAJEE CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of August 1,228 patients were trated in the above charitable Dispensary of which 898 were women and 330 children.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The total number of patients treated in this hospital in June was 170 including 81 new arrivals. Forty-six were discharged as cured, 29 left relieved or of their own accord, six died and 98 remained at the end of the month. The number of free patients was 88.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were three attacks and two deaths from plague and two attacks and one death from small-pox. Fanaswadi reported one attack and one death from plague, Tarwadi one attack and Worli one attack and one death. The total mortality from all causes was 78 against 75 on the corresponding day of last year and 80 on that of 1914. Of the 2267 rats caught six were found to be infected.

FIRST AID CLASS.

The First-Aid Class opened under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association, Bombay Centre, at the Tutorial High School, Grant Road, was examined by Dr. Mrs. Hiranbai M. D. Gilder. The following students are declared entitled to the Association's First-Aid Certificate:—Misses Judha Sehra, Flori Cheves, Letti Wallace, Money Cooper, Sehera Cooper, Mehera Vatchha, Dinoo Writer, Bhikha Vazir and Piroja Daruwalla.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. CITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

The following is the list of passengers per s. s. City of Birmingham:—

Miss J Jowett, Mrs K E C King, Mrs H L Jones, Mrs L B Mason, Dr and Mrs C H S Hope, Mr J H L Davis, Mrs D M Avril, Mr A A Sarantides, Mrs Davis, Mr J Ungate, Miss May G Brett, Mrs C Banton, Mrs Slade and 2 children, Mrs Graham Lee and child, Mrs B H Hosbons, child 2 infants, and Miss M G Roberts.

A CASE OF DARING BURGLARY

A Parsi, Nariman Shapurji, residing at Naigaum Cross Road has reported to the Police that on Sunday night while his wife was going to an outhouse about 25 yards from the house, with a handlamp, was thrown down by a man, who stuffed his handkerchief into her mouth and removed two gold bangles and a ring worth Rs 62. An alarm was raised but the thief had already run away.

KNOCKED BY A MOTOR CAR.

Motor car No. 4964 driven by Mr. Lilley on Sunday night was passing the Colaba Railway Station when Amin Karoo, a coolie aged 15 years was seen going to the station with a load on his head. The car swerved to the left to avoid him but the boy lost his head and stepped on the right side. The coolie was knocked down by the right mudguard. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

THE MAZAGON INSTITUTE.

The annual general meeting of the Mazagon Institute, was held on Sunday Mr. F. X. Alphonso presiding. The annual report which was read by the Secretary Mr. J. E. C. Barretto showed that the Institute had on its rolls 131 members including one honorary member and eight life-members. The funds of the Institute stood at Rs. 639. On the same day a conversazione of members was held in celebration of the 21st anniversary of the Institute.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY GUIDE.

A correspondent, in forwarding to us a copy of the latest (Sept. 1) edition of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's "Railway Guide", complains that the publication is of a very unsatisfactory character. No parcel rates are given in this guide and excepting for the more important stations on the various lines, the passenger fares for most of the stations, are also not given. Indeed, there seems to be drastic economy of information exercised in several directions much to the handicapping of the public, both travelling and mercantile.

KING GEORGE V ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE.

Lectures on the subject of Tuberculosis are being delivered in the various schools and Colleges of Bombay by Dr. Constancio Coutinho, Medical Officer of the League with a view to instruct the young students as to the precautions they should take to prevent the spread of the disease. The following schools have already been visited:—

Fort and Proprietary High School, Goan Union School, Elphinstone High School, Princess High School, Byramji Jijibhoy Cheritable Institute, Gokuldas Tejpal High School, Jacob Sassoon Jewish School and Y. M. C. A. (Girgaum).

The Principals of Educational Institutions in Bombay wishing to take advantage of the above may communicate with the Secretaries —King George the V. Anti-Tuberculosis League, Princess Street, Bombay.

DEATH OF A HIGH COURT VAKIL.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Markandrao Nandshankar Mehta, High Court Vakil. The deceased gentleman was suffering from asthama for the past six years and on account of his poor health had retired from practice. He went to Kirkee in the middle of July last, but the climate did not suit him and he had a relapse of his complaint. He died at Kirkee on Sunday morning. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. Nandshankar Tuljashankar Mehta, the well-known Gujarati literateur and for sometime Dewan of Cutch. Mr. Markand was not only a successful lawyer, but a very good Gujarati scholar. One of his brothers, Mr. Manubhai, is at present the acting Dewan of Baroda and his youngest brother, Mr. Vinayak is in the Indian Civil Service in the United Provinces. His death at the early age of 52 is greatly mourned by a large circle of friends and relatives to whom he had endeared himself by his genial nature.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	12 35	17 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 30	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	6 0	21 30
Poona Mail	11 10	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter Class)	7 45	7 30
Poona Express	19 35	7 55
Manmad Express	11 30	14 25
	Dep.	
Punjab Postal Express	On days of arrival	
Calcutta do. do.	seven hours after	
Madras do. do	mail steamer is signalled.	

THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure times from Colaba:—

	BOMBAY. Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	9 10	21 0
Gujarat Mail	7 30	21 30
Kathiawar 3rd class Express	6 45	21 45
Fast Passenger	21 20	7 45

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

A BIG VARIETY ACT COMING.

Pierce and Roslyn, a big musical turn from the States, will be the next star attraction at the Excelsior in a few days. These two artistes have created an absolute sensation amongst blase Calcutta theatregoers, when they have been doing no less than 10 items a night. The following description of their act taken from "The Star" Johannesberg will give some idea of their performance.

"The appearance of Pierce and Roslyn was the signal of an outburst of applause before a note had been sung and right through the audience would insist on showing its appreciation. Of these two performers much has already been said and written, and they bid fair to achieve a success which has not been equalled here for many years. Other artistes, it is true, have carried away laurels galore, but it is questionable whether any one of them has been called on to sing ten songs a night as were Pierce and his partner last evening. And if the crowd has had its way the cheery couple would have held the boards till mid-night. There is something quite irresistible about the show and the performers play with a winsomeness that is altogether becoming."

BANDRA ROADS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In view of the widespread dissatisfaction prevailing in Bandra in consequence of the rottenness of its roads, the letter over the nom-de-plume "Luckily Saved," appearing in one of your recent issues, deserves special attention. That such important public works as roads can be allowed to exist in such a dangerous and deplorable state as described by your correspondent would seem quite incredible; but all the same the dangers have not in the least been magnified, for from my own personal experience,—which I dare say is the experience of the general public,—I am in a position to positively endorse each and every word said by him, as I have myself frequently suffered the trials he has so vividly narrated.

One very amazing feature of the situation is obviously the blissful callousness shown by the responsible authorities notwithstanding the outcry and indignation of the people.

From this it is evident that the City Fathers have absolutely no idea that the longer they allow the roads to be a source of serious danger to life and limb the more they run the risk of some day plunging the poor muddled municipality headlong into a serious scrape, from which there could be no loophole of escape.

It is a wonder that it does not make the City Father's flesh creep at the thought of what might be in case they are confronted with a lawsuit for damages arising out of the dangerous condition of the roads. There have been numerous cases when heavy damages had to be paid owing to road accidents. In Bombay, it must be fresh in every one's mind, that damages to the tune of Rs. 40,000, or so, were once awarded by the Bombay High Court to the late Captain Henry Morland in consequence of an injury he had sustained to his leg due to a carriage accident which occurred on a public road owing to a heap of stones deposited there without proper safeguards as warning lights etc.

The keeping of such dangerous roads as the Naopada, Waroda and Bazaar Roads open to all kinds of traffic, even on dark nights, without proper safeguards must sooner or later bring about a sad day of reckoning.—Yours, etc.,

ALFRED D'SOUZA.

Bandra, Sept. 2.

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat the sleepless night the headache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
1 Doz Phials Rs. 8-12 V.P.P. Rs. 10.

C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd.

29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA
Consulting Physician:—
KAVI RAJ UPENDRA NATH SEN

A FOUNDLING HOME TRAGEDY.

SUSPECTED POISONING.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST AN AYAH.

FIRST TREATMENT FOR OPIUM: SECOND FOR STRYCHNINE.

At the Coroner's Court yesterday morning, Dr. Nunan, held an inquiry on the body of an infant, Gertrude Mary, from the St. Joseph's Foundling Home, at Sankli Street.

Sister Mary Kilda, in charge of the Home deposed that the child took ill on Saturday night. During the day it had been all right. It was taken to the Adam Wylie Hospital for treatment, where it showed signs of opium poisoning. It was removed to the J. J. Hospital where it died on Sunday last. On Sunday the witness heard that another two children had taken ill, but that one had been cured. An ayah named Taibai was suspected of giving opium, she was on night duty for the week and she lived on the premises. Sometimes she went out without permission.

Dr. Balashankar P. Anantram, Sub-Assistant Surgeon in Adam Wylie Hospital deposed that he treated the child in the hospital. It was sent to the J. J. Hospital, when it was in convulsions.

Dr. Burjorji F. Khambatta, Assistant Surgeon in the J. J. Hospital said he treated the child for strychnine poisoning but it died. He saw no symptoms of opium poisoning.

Miss Anna Mary Borges, an attendant at the Home said on Saturday evening Taibai took the two babies, one after another, as they had been crying, out on the verandah. She saw her sit down, take out something, work it with her fingers and place it into the babies' mouths. She did not see the deceased child being handled by Taibai. At that time the deceased was not crying. The two children appeared to become drowsy and fell asleep on being brought in from the verandah to the cot.

Dr. Arthur Powell deposed that the cause of death was congestion of the lungs and brain.

Further enquiry was adjourned pending the Chemical Analyser's report to whom the viscera has been sent.

BRITISH WAY WITH PRISONERS.

GERMAN APPRECIATION.

The Foreign Office has issued the subjoined statement:

The following is a copy of a letter received by the Camp Commandant of Knockaloe from the parent of a young German who was released from that camp because the medical authorities considered his detention in a camp might have a permanent ill-effect upon his health:

Berlin, W. 25th June, 1916.

Dear Sir,—It is just a fortnight to-day that we had the extreme joy of meeting our ill son in Flushing. Thanks to the good protection of Mr.——, who accompanied him, and who, as we learned later on, you had so kindly instructed to take special care of, in order to prevent anything further happening to him on the long journey, he arrived in perfect safety at Flushing; here we ourselves had the pleasure of taking further charge of him.

I am most happy to inform you that our son has already progressed in health since his return. He will, however, have to undergo quite a long, special treatment at a sanatorium, probably until the autumn, when we sincerely hope that his state of health will enable us to take him to our own home, where, naturally, he will receive the best of attention by each and every member of the family, in order to help him to regain his full strength.

From our son's report, as well as from letters received from prisoners interned at Douglas, I was extremely pleased to infer that a most kind and considerate treatment is accorded all prisoners under your charge. I am most desirous, therefore, of letting you know how highly we, over here, appreciate your kind sympathy with the feelings of the interned prisoners. I have not failed to inform our authorities of the treatment accorded to your prisoners at Douglas, with a view of making your camp exemplary to all.

Closing with the wish that all Camp Commandants may be as broad-minded, generous, and unbiassed as you are, I remain, etc.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

POSSESSING DAGGER WITHOUT A LICENSE.

SEAMAN FINED RS. 30.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Adrakhman Karundad was charged, with possessing a dagger withou a license under the Arms Act. A Customs Preventive Officer, Mr. Butterfield, who was on duty on the S. S. Caledonia, seeing the accused walking away with a bundle under his arm, searched him and found the dagger in the bundle. The accused was a seaman proceeding to another port. The Magistrate fined him Rs. 30.

MOTOR COLLIDES WITH A SHIGRAM.

DRIVER CHARGED WITH NEGLIGENCE.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Spiers charged Mr. W. H. Waters, an Engineer in the R. I. M. Government Dock Yard with driving his motor car, No. 4159, in a manner so rash and negligent as to endanger human life, on the 2nd instant.

The accused pleaded not guilty and that he was not to blame.

Abdulla Chand, coachman of the shigram with which the motor car collided deposed that he was in the employ of Yusufally Abduliabhai. On Saturday at 5 p.m. he was driving the shigram containing three ladies and three children towards Apollo Bunder from Wellington Fountain on the proper side of the road. As he was driving along the Apollo Pier Road and when he had reached Watson's Annexe, the accused's car came out of the lane on his left and dashed against the shigram on the left door with the result that the shigram was turned over. The horse was also injured in the hind leg. The splash board was damaged and the rear spring gave away; the shaft also broke; he was thrown off the coach box, and the occupants of the carriage were removed from the top which was forced open. The accused did not blow his horn, nor give any warning. The witness noticed the accused's car when it was about five paces from him. The accused was going very fast, otherwise the carriage would not have been overturned.

Cross-examined by the accused witness said the accused's car stopped after it went a little further. He did not stop at once.

At this stage the accused asked for an adjournment to enable him to engage a lawyer. The Magistrate granted the request.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

Before the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Chief Excise Inspector Sheriar J. Talyarkhan charged Chotu Ismail with being in possession of half a grain of cocaine without a license. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 10 or in the alternative to undergo ten days' rigorous imprisonment.

HINDU FATHER EMBRACES ISLAM.

CANNOT BE DEPRIVED OF CUSTODY OF CHILDREN.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Sept. 4.

A Hindu lady at Hyderabad brought a suit before the District Judge against her husband, a rich man of standing, for the custody of their minor children on the ground that he though a Hindu by birth, had lately embraced Islam and that she had very strong sentiments against Islam.

The judge in refusing the application said that the welfare of the minor children required them to be with the father who was a man of standing and who could support them well. As regards the youngest child, an infant in arms, the father could afford to keep a nurse while if it were given to the mother it would have, like the mother to live on the charity of others. The father was the natural guardian of his children by law and to prefer anybody else to him merely because he had changed his religion would be acting against the principles of law. A change of religion according to law was no ground for divesting a man of his natural rights. The application was the result of the strong sentiments of the lady against Islam backed up by her relatives. The Judge, therefore, dismissed the application, the applicant to bear all costs. The wife intends appealing.

A CLEVER RUSE.

POLICE IN "BOORKHAS" SURPRISE ROBBERS.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Sept. 4.

The story of a clever and successful ruse by the Karachi police was revealed before the Additional City Magistrate of Karachi.

Having received reports of robberies on people leaving for Manghapir in the early morning, the Inspector of police planned a surprise. Obtaining a "rekla" (bullock cart) he had one policeman dressed as a Kutchi bullock cart-driver, another as a Punjabi who sat by the side of the driver and three others were "boorkhas" (women's veiled cloaks) and sat in the "rekla." When they had gone about four miles three men appeared from behind the car and abruptly ordered the driver to stop. The pseudo-Punjabi was dragged down from the cart and ordered to make the women alight and give up their jewellery. One of the pretended women got down from the back of the cart and threw up his "boorkha," the surprised robbers immediately closing with him. The other policeman joined in the struggle. Sentence of two years rigorous imprisonment was passed on the culprits.

Four of the seven members of the Nineveh Society, a band of native desperadoes, who recently murdered a miner, his wife, and child near Johannesburg because the victims accidentlly disturbed the horrible ritual of the society, have pleaded guilty and been sentenced to death at Pretoria. The crime has led to an agitation for strong legislation dealing with the huge illicit liquor trade with Rand native miners.

TO-MORROW'S RACING AT POONA.

HORSES LEFT IN.

FIRST MEETING: THIRD DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 4.

(To be run on Wednesday, Sept. 6.)

The following horses were left in after declaration of Forfeits at 4 p.m. Monday, 4th Sept., 1916:—

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.

Patrick 9-12, Dersingham 8-13, Polish 8-12, Pastime 8-11, Jone 8-6, Criton 8-6, St. Andrews 8-6, Joyous Gard 8-5, Lakme 8-5, Pantomime II. 8-4, Primrose Morn 7-13, Black Kite 7-12, Fire Finch 7-7, Vanity Box 7-6, and Twa Brigs 7-5.

THE BURNETT PLATE. Distance—1½ miles.

Santa Barbara 9-10, Royal Ambition 9-10, Spenser 8-12, Le Soleil 8-9, Martinet 8-5, Fredie 8-3, Philanthropist 8-2, Vide 8-2, Miss Drake 7-12, Madrina 7-10, Sparkes 7-6, and Wavestar 7-4.

THE VISITOR'S PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Final Proof 9-12, Louise Duval 9-8, Decorum 9-2, Mossy 9-2, Vardar 9-1, Seigneurie 8-10, Athlete 8-9, Pension 8-5, Little Speed 7-13, Borgie 7-13, Kit Grey Leg 7-9, Pat Malone 7-7, North 7-1.

THE SEISTAN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Nizamulmulk 9-12, Ruby Mine 9-8, Tajilmulook 9-3, Aurora 8-11, White Silk 8-6, Ajmer 8-4, Section 8-2, Investment 7-8, Powerful 7-8, Black Ivory 7-3.

THE PARVATI PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Durban 9-4, Dhaidan 9-3, Defender 9-2, Yellard 9-1, Arrow 9-0, Red Cross 8-12, Tenebreuse 8-6, Khedavi Miseer 8-6, Mathatbaig 8-3, Ataallah 8-2, Sirmust 7-13, Full Moon 7-13, Fado 7-7, Rummy 7-6.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE.—Distance 7 Furlongs.

Tammooz, Singer, Abdul Malik, Zaki Pasha, Mexico, Baloz and Biglig.

THE CECIL GREY PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Planet, Refusal, Cromdale, Rosy Morn, Peacemaker, Justice, Fairy Gold, Gazal, Angler, Crusader, Acetine and Lightning.

NOTICE.

Owners and Trainers are reminded that the final entries for the Poona Races second meeting close to-morrow, Tuesday, 5th September, 1916.

MORE ALL-TIME TELEGRAPH OFFICES WANTED.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to crave a little space in your popular paper.

There are telegraph offices in every district of Bombay, such as Girgaum, Kalbadevi, Grant Road, etc., and they are attached to the local post offices. But except the Central Office in the Fort, all these offices close from 8 p.m. in the evening till 8 a.m. in the morning.

Consequently when a telegram has to be sent during the period these offices remain closed, it is a great hardship to send a man all the way to the Fort, a distance of some miles, at these very inconvenient hours, when no conveyance is available.

Most of these districts are now populated by great and influential communities, mostly commercial, and I think, I voice their grievance which they feel by the closing of these offices for full twelve hours. A time there was when the present arrangement was no great inconvenience, but now the times are changed, and it is undoubtedly causing a great hardship. Towns like Rajkot, Sawantwadi and others, much smaller in commercial importance and population than these districts of the City of Bombay, can boast of all-time open Telegraph offices, while the same boon is denied to the citizens of the greatest and leading city of Bombay!—Yours, etc.,

R. R. NABAR.

Girgaum, Sept. 1.

THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

(Daily Edition.)

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTIONS
From Sept. 1st.

Owing to the continued increase in the cost of materials, we have been compelled to increase the subscription rates from September 1st, payable strictly in advance, as follows:—

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The Subscriptions of the "Bombay Chronicle" still remain lower than that of any other English daily paper in Western India.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

PARSIS V. MAHOMEDANS.

A BATSMAN'S WICKET.

PARSIS ALL OUT FOR 216.

GOOD STAND BY KANGA AND WARDEN.

FIRST INNINGS.

Parsis	216
Mahomedans (for three wkts.)	58

The annual Quadrangular cricket contest commenced yesterday on the Esplanade, the Parsis meeting the Mahomedans. About ten thousand spectators witnessed the start which was made at 11-40 a.m.

As the result of yesterday's play, the game stands in a very interesting position. The Parsis, who had first knock at the wicket, made 216, to which the Mahomedans have replied with a total of 58 for 3 wickets. The Parsi score at the fall of the third wicket was 27, so that in this respect the Mahomedans are ahead of their opponents by 31 runs for the third wicket. This however cannot be regarded as a great advantage in view of the fast and true wicket which if no rain comes down, is again likely to remain in the same state to-day; also the fact should not be lost sight of, that in spite of their early disasters the Parsis at the later stages of their innings were able to make a recovery and eventually succeeded in putting up a respectable total of 216 before the whole side was disposed of. In fact neither side could be said to have cut a good figure yesterday. The Parsi score of 216 and the Mahomedan of 58 for 3 would be fine totals on the conditions of wicket which usually obtain on the Esplanade but yesterday's was an ideal wicket for batsmen, fast and true, and quite tall scoring was expected to be the order of the day. Both sides, however, failed to justify expectations. The total of 216 could not be called a very good total and the Mahomedans though they have fared somewhat better up to now have lost three wickets for 58 runs—including C. M. Ali and Ashfaqueali.

NUMBER OF VICISSITUDES.

The Parsi innings underwent quite a number of vicissitudes. At 26 they lost two of their most reliable bats, Meherhomji and Driver, and the total had been increased by only a single when they met with a third disaster in quick succession, Chothia, a dashing bat, having the ill-luck to be run out. A pretty long stand was then made by Kanga and Kapadia and Parsi hopes of making a big total ran high. But at 81 Kapadia was sent back and only 21 runs later Kanga also followed his colleague to the pavilion.

Hopes revived considerably on Warden by a splendid effort taking the total near the second century with the assistance, first of Gandhi and subsequently of Parekh, but after Ferozekhan had broken through the defence of the great Parsi all-rounder with a well-nigh unplayable delivery which broke in a lot, the remaining Parsi batsmen failed to put up a good fight, the last three wickets realising a paltry 19.

WARDEN'S BRILLIANT INNINGS.

Warden's brilliant innings of 67 was the outstanding feature of the day's batting. He met all the Mahomedan attack with great confidence, hitting the ball all round the wicket and never once making a faulty stroke. His was a really splendid effort and he richly deserved the great ovation which he received on his return to the pavilion. Next to his, Kanga's was the best innings on the side. The Parsi skipper made his 48 in equally brilliant fashion. His play however was not altogether faultless as he was missed at wicket when he had made only 13. Kapadia, who contributed the next highest score on the Parsi side, also played very well indeed and looked good for a pretty big score when he had the misfortune to be caught off a delivery which being pitched well on the leg side he attempted to send in that direction but which having a considerable spin on it went into Usuf Beg's safe hands in the slips.

The best batting display on the Mahomedan side was of course given by Usuf Beg, the great Poona batsman, who gave a splendid exhibition of clean, hard driving and pretty placing to leg. He was still unconquered when stumps were drawn for the day and great expectations are formed of him. Saleh Mahomedkhan, the genial Kashmere man, surprised the spectators by unexpectedly showing great powers of defence as they had previously been accustomed to seeing him always play a merry, devil-may care sort of game. Yesterday however he played sound cricket and contributed an useful innings of 25, Warden yorking his stumps just before time was called.

Ashfaqueali was the most successful bowler of the day. He maintains a good length, occasionally breaking in a lot from leg.

DETAILS OF PLAY.

PARSI INNINGS.

The Parsis won the toss and elected to bat on a hard and fast wicket. Dr. Kanga and Meherhomji faced the Mahomedan attack shared by Saleh Mahomed of Kashmere and Aziz of Bombay. Kanga opened brilliantly, finely putting Saleh Mahomed's third delivery to the leg boundary and again sending him in the same direction for 2. Aziz, who bowled from the Bombay Gymkhana Pavilion end sent down a maiden over to Meherhomji, the Kashmere bowler likewise sending down one to Kanga in the next over. Meherhomji then opened his account with a 2 off Aziz. The first ten went up shortly after, which was pretty quickly followed by 20, with a 4 by Meherhomji off Saleh Mahomed. The game at this stage was very slow, the two bowlers, especially Saleh Mahomed, keeping an excellent length. The Parsis then met with a disaster, Saleh Mahomed finely holding Meherhomji in the slips off Aziz (26-1-10).

Driver, who joined Kanga had very short career at the wicket, Aziz having him caught in slips by Usuf Beg (26-2-0). The Parsis then met with yet another disaster, Chothia the next man in being given "run out," Ashfaqueali making a splendid return and hitting the wicket (27-3-0). Kapadia next partnered his skipper, who had a life at this stage, Irfani dropping him at the wicket off Saleh Mahomed. Encouraged by the new lease of life, Kanga splendidly lifted the Kashmere bowler over the leg boundary, signalling 20.

FREQUENT BOWLING CHANGES.

At 41 Tambuwala was entrusted with the attack in place of Saleh Mahomed at the Esplanade Police Court end. Kapadia then splendidly drove Aziz to the western boundary and a little later 50 runs were registered as the result of an hour's play, Kanga hoisting the half century with a single off Tambuwala. The two batsmen steadily took the total to 64, when Saleh Mahomed relieved Aziz at the Gymkhana end, Kanga sending the new bowler to the Waudby Road boundary. At 79 Shaikh Mahmood replaced Tambuwala at the northern end and sent down a maiden over to Kanga. Kapadia then put up 80 on the board with a single off Saleh Mahomed.

Yet another change in bowling took place, Ashfaqueali of Aligarh relieving Saleh Mahomed at 81. Kapadia met with a piece of ill-luck, as a short-pitched delivery off the new bowler which he attempted to send to leg and which apparently had a spin on it went into Usuf Beg's hands in slips. Kapadia had played a fine innings of 24, having assisted his skipper to save the rot that had looked like setting in, the partnership realising 54 runs (84-4-24.)

Warden, who was warmly welcomed by the spectators, opened with a single off Shaikh Mahmood. He got two more singles and then splendidly drove Shaikh Mahmood to the northern boundary. Shortly after he got a single off Ashfaqueali and telegraphed the century amid loud cheering. Kanga's brilliant career at the wicket then came to an end, Irfani finely holding him behind the stumps off Ashfaqueali. The Parsi skipper had played capital cricket, which was faultless, except for a difficult chance he had given when at 13. His contribution included one 6 and seven 4's and he received an ovation on his return to the pavilion (102-5-48).

Gandhi partnered Warden and Aziz relieved Shaikh Mahmood at the northern end, Warden driving the new bowler to the boundary. Gandhi, who was playing for the first time in Quadrangular cricket made his debut in fine fashion, opening with two 4's. At the luncheon interval which was taken at 2 p.m., the Parsis had made 128 runs for 5 wickets.

WARDEN'S HALF CENTURY.

On the resumption after lunch, Warden and Gandhi, the morning not-outs, faced Tambuwala and Aziz. Warden got a single and then Gandhi brought up 130 with a two off Tambuwala. Warden now got four off Aziz as the result of a mishrow by Ashfaqueali. He next drove the same bowler to the ropes and telegraphed 140. Saleh Mahomed replaced Tambuwala at the northern end and soon had Gandhi caught in slips by Usuf Beg (141-6-47). Parekh was the next man in. On Warden scoring a four off Aziz, 150 was telegraphed.

At 157 Ferozekhan was entrusted with the attack in place of Aziz at the Gymkhana end and seven runs later Tamboowala relieved Saleh Mahomed. Warden then reached his half century amid cheering by finely sending Tamboowala to the boundary, Parekh greeting his colleague's half century with a fine boundary drive off Ferozekhan. The cheering was renewed on Warden splendidly hitting Tamboowalla to the boundary twice in succession and signalling 180. Warden had make the pace a bit too hot to suit the Mahomedan skipper, who now made yet another change in bowling, Ashfaqueali relieving Tamboowalla. At 197 Ferozekhan broke through Warden's defence with a well-pitched delivery, which broke in a lot from the off. The outgoing batsman had played a splendid innings of 67, which was unmarred by a single faulty stroke. His contribution included eight 4's and he was loudly cheered on his return to the pavilion (197—7—67). Parekh did not long survive, being out l-b-w to Ashfaqueali. (197—8—10). Parekh had played steady cricket for his 19, assisting Warden to add 56 for the seventh wicket. Vazifdar and Chinoy were the partners now, the former hoisting the second century amid loud cheering by cutting Ferozekhan for 3. Chinoy soon opened his shoulders, sending Ashfaqueali twice to the boundary, but shortly after in attempting to slash at the bowler he was smartly stumped by Irfani (209—9—9). Elavia, who was included in the team in place of Mirza originally selected, now joined Vajifdar. At the tea interval at 4-30 p.m. the Parsis had made 212 for 9 wickets.

On resuming after the tea interval, the end was not long in coming, Elavia being finely held in slips by Esufbeg off Ferozekhan 216—10—1).

MAHOMEDAN INNINGS.

After the usual ten minutes' interval, the Mahomedans began their innings, Ashfaqueali and Ali facing the Parsi attack delivered by Kanga and Elavia. The Mahomedans opened brilliantly, Ashfaqueali finely sending Kanga for two and Ali twice putting Elavia to the leg boundary. Ten was signalled but soon after Ashfaqueali was splendidly held in the slips by Driver off Kanga (12-1-2). Saleh Mahomed joined his skipper, who was soon after finely held at wicket by Chinoy off Elavia (12-2-10). Usuf Beg of Poona, who partnered Saleh Mahomed, opened his account by nicely putting Elavia to the leg boundary for 4. Saleh Mahomed then sent up 20 with a fine boundry stroke off Kanga, and in the next over cut Elavia to the Esplanade road boundary. Runs came pretty quickly, both the batsmen making some fine boundary strokes and 40 was telegraphed. Four runs later Warden relieved Kanga. At 49 Saleh Mahomed was missed by Meherhomji off Elavia and a little later he telegraphed the half century amid cheering by hitting Elavia for two. Vajifdar replaced Elavia and at 58, Saleh Mahomed was out to a "Yorker." The Kashmere man had played fine cricket for his 25 (58-3-25). Aziz joined Usuf Beg. The Mahomedans had made 58 runs for 3 wickets, when stumps were drawn for the day at 6 p.m.—The scores:—

THE PARSIS.

Dr. H. D. Kanga (capt.) c Irfani b Ashfaqueali	48
R. P. Meherhomji c Saleh Mahomed b Aziz	15
D. D. Driver c Usuf Beg b Aziz	1
S. M. Chothia (run out)	0
D. K. Kapadia c Usuf Beg b Ashfaqueali	24
J. S. Warden b Ferozekhan	67
S. N. Gandhi c Usuf Beg b Saleh Mahomed	17
M. D. Parekh l-b-w b Ashfaqueali	19
H. J. Vajifdar (not out)	9
P. J. Chinoy st. Irfani b Ashfaqueali	9
J. Elavia c Usuf Beg b Ferozekhan	1
Extras	12
Total	216

THE MAHOMEDANS.

Ashfaqueali, c Driver, b Kanga	2
C. M. Ali (Capt.), c Chinoy, b Elavia	10
Saleh Mahomed, b Warden	25
Usuf Beg, not out	21
S. A. Aziz, not out	0
Piare Khan	To bat.
P. B. Irfani	,,
Ferozekhan	,,
K. A. Tambuwala	,,
Shaikh Mahmood	,,
Syed Nazir Hussein	,,
Total (for 3 wickets)	58

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSIS' INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Saleh Mahomed	23	46	7	1
Aziz	21	56	6	2
Tambuwala	10	35	1	0
Shaikh Mahmood	4	6	2	0
Ashfaqueali	9	40	1	4
Ferozekhan	8	21	1	2

Umpires:—Messrs. H. S. Cumber and R. E. Mody.

Play commences to-day at 12 noon.

PARSI GYMKHANA V. GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Played on the Parsi Gymkhana ground on Saturday, the game resulted in a draw. Scores:—

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Variava 0, Kamle 32, Driver 9, Rane 41, Gruttu 1, Habib 20, Shroff 3, Fernandez 5, Swami 2, Wagle 12, Gurbaxani (not out) 13, byes 18. Total 156.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

Khan H J 34, S H Mehta 26, J D Mody 12, H N Baria 4, Saklatwalla 13, Dr H D Kanga (not out) 1. Rest did not bat. Byes 4. Total 94.

Quadrangular Match

(PARSIS V. MAHOMEDANS.)

The "Bombay Chronicle"

SCORE CARDS

can be had on the field at the fall of each Wicket.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

JAM SAHEB'S BIRTHDAY CONCESSION.

SECONDARY EDUCATION MADE FREE IN THE STATE.

The 1st of September, 1916, will be a red letter day in the annals of the Jamnagar State and especially in the annals of the Educational Department of that State inasmuch as secondary education in the State is announced to be free from this day in the Durbar held in commemoration of the 44th birthday of his Highness Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji.

Ever since his Highness ascended the throne of Jamnagar, he has evinced a keen interest in the cause or education. Liberal expenditure is made for the education of the people of Jamnagar State every year. Only a few weeks ago, his Highness announced an annual grant of Rs. 500 to the Students' Education Encouraging Society of the Jamnagar High School. Primary education was made free by his Highness from the 1st of March, 1912, and after a lapse of about four years, the same generous concession is made for secondary education. This concession means not only remission of fees which amount to about Rs. 7,000 per year, but it also means more expenditure than at present; because free secondary education is likely to swell the number of students and this in its turn will require more hands and hence more expenditure. The people of the Jamnagar State must congratulate themselves upon the enlightened step taken by the Jam Saheb to whom all Jamnagarees owe a deep debt of gratitude.

TRAINS IN THE TRENCHES.

AN IMPORTANT PART IN THE WAR.

Light railways are playing a most important part in the present war, both in trench warfare and when an army is advancing.

Mr. Winston Churchill referred to this arm of the service in his speech in the House of Commons in Mail week, pointing out that the foundation of a good trench line was a system of light railways behind the line "far more elaborate and extensive than anything at present existing." He urged that these railways should be used much more abundantly, thereby relieving the roads, which were "blocked up with enormous loads of costly motor transport, with several sturdy men on each motor."

The French have made excellent use of 2ft. gauge light railways, employing them for ordinary traffic from the rear to the firing zone, motor transport being generally reserved for cases of emergency and for supplementary requirements.

Each railway truck on these lines carries about ten tons, that is, it has a carrying capacity approximately three times as great as that of the average motor lorry. The big load is carried without any damage to the track, which can readily be maintained in perfect condition, whilst it is well knon that the keeping of the road behind the trench lines passable for the motor transport is a tremendous undertaking, requiring vast quantites of material and much labour.

The French light railways go practically up to the front line trenches wherever the ground provides reasonable cover. A smaller gauge of 16in. is used actually in the trenches themselves though the trucks are here hand-propelled. Nevertheless they enable a man's working power to be increased several times. It is obvious how difficult it must be to carry heavy loads by hand along winding trenches, and that rail transport must be better in every way.

It has been calculated that with a truck running rails in the trenches a soldier can do as much work in the direction of hauling up ammunition, supplies &c., as can be done by thirty men without this invaluable mechanical aid.

MANGALOREAN SPORTS UNION V. LUSITANIAN SPORTING CLUB.

This game played on the Esplanade Maidan yesterday, resulted in a win for the Mangaloreans by 54 runs:—

MANGALOREANS C. C.

Stany Coelho 8, Ligory Castilino 6, Jos. Bunine 6, Lucas Bunyan 55, Ligory Sequiera 5, Albert Corea 7, Albert Saldanha 24, Thos Castilino 11, J. M. Lawrence 0, Monte D'Souza, 3, Jas. Periera 1, extras 8. Total 134.

LUSITANIANS C. C.

J. Pais 4, Johnny D'Souza 13, J. P. Braganza 13, J. Faria 12, R. Athaide 7, J. C. Faria 22, R. V. Pais 0, Newman 0, R. B. D'Costa 2, Stephen 1, M. Ferro 0, extras 6. Total 80.

PRINCE C. CLUB, V. THE KESARY C. CLUB.

A half day friendly match was played on the Improvement Trust ground, Dadar, on Sunday, when the game ended in a win for the Prince C. Club by 36 runs. Scores:—

PRINCE C. CLUB.

J M Tungare 3, P H Ractak 4, B R Kadrekar 3, D K Keluskar 27, B K Keluskar 12, K B Nagwekar 0, G Wast 6, Desmuk 4, S G Javle (capt) 0, B B Trilokekar 2, H B Javle 0, extras 6. Total 67.

KESARY C. CLUB.

V K Kohare 0, Talpade 7, Rajapurkar 12, Wagle 0, Jayakar 1, Nadkarni 2, Wagh 2, Kohare 1, Dukle 0, Thakoor 0, Bhatkar 0, extras 6. Total 31.

BANK OF BOMBAY V NATIONAL BANK C C

This game was played yesterday and resulted in a win for the Bank of Bombay by 34 runs.—The scores: Bank of Bombay 130; National Bank 96.

B E. S SCHOOL V RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS

This match was played on Friday last between the above teams, and resulted after a hard fight in a win for the latter team by 4 runs only. The following were the scores:—

B. E. S. School:—1st Innings, 54; 2nd Innings, 28.

Richardson and Cruddas:—1st Innings, 57; 2nd Innings, 29.

THE FRYATT CRIME.

STATEMENT OF SEA LAW.

In considering the German apology for the execution of Captain Fryatt, one is entitled to start from the fact that, according to the old sea law, a merchant vessel might lawfully defend herself against an enemy attempting to capture or destroy her, says a legal correspondent to "The Times." This was a useful, indeed a necessary, rule in times when convoys were rare, when regular navies were small or unknown, and when the risks to traders from pirates and other enemies at sea were great. This rule, said Chief Justice Marshall, in expressing his approval of it, "is to be traced back to the time when almost every merchantman was in a condition for self defence, and the implements of war were so light and so cheap that scarcely any would sail without them." Indeed, the expediency of carrying arms was so obvious that from time to time, by ordinance or legislation, it was made compulsory.

THE ESTABLISHED DOCTRINE.

Until lately the doctrine expressed by Chief Justice Marshall that "a belligerent has a perfect right to arm in her own defence," and that in the course of resistance she might lawfully capture her assailant, passed unchallenged. The principle is embodied in the codes or regulations of several States; for example, Italy, Russia, the United States. It is recognised by a multitude of text writers in this country and elsewhere. If the master does his best by gun fire or otherwise to save his ship, "no duty," said Lord Stowell, "is violated by such an act on his part—"lupum auribus teneo." He may run from the sea, wolf, or he may, if he can, kill it." This is implied in some statements in the "Manual of Sea Law," by Perels, at one time legal adviser to the German Government. It is expressly approved by Dr. Wehberg in his recent work on "Seekriegsrecht."

At the meeting of the Institute of International Law at Oxford in the course of the discussion of the proposed manual of the laws of maritime war, the expediency of retaining the old rule was questioned by Professor Triepel, of Berlin. He went so far as to contend that a merchant vessel had never the right to defend itself, even if the attack were illegitimate. Professors Niemeyer and von Bar also took exception to the reassertion of the old principle. But the Institute, no doubt expressing the almost universal opinion of experts, overruled by a large majority these objections, and affirmed the ancient principle of the sea law of the world. In a volume, to which we lately drew attention, "Das Prisenrecht in seiner neuesten Gestelt," Dr. Georg Schramm, legal adviser to the German Admiralty, attempted to defend the contention put forward as a novelty at Oxford in 1913.

GERMAN PRIZE REGULATIONS.

It is not immaterial to note that the German Naval Prize regulations, dated June 22, 1914, and in force on "March 28, 1915," the date of the alleged attempt to sink the U 33, in effect recognized the old rule. The expediency of a change doubtless captivated those who saw that the "Schrecklichkeit" efficiency of the submarine might be seriously interfered with if merchant vessels were free, as they had been, to defend themselves by any means in their power. The modern champions of "the liberty of the sea" felt that the submarine would do its murderous work much more efficiently and safely if modern merchant sea captains could be terrorized into refraining from doing that which their predecessors had in all former ages lawfully done.

We do not stop to examine the puerility of the distinction which apologists of Captain Fryatt's murder draw between "attack" and "defence." As if a return blow were not in every kind of combat often the best, or, indeed, the only effective mode of defence! As if there were not a clear distinction between conduct such as that of Captain Fryatt and an armed merchant vessel gratuitously attacking merchant vessels belonging to the enemy! Nor need we recall the fact that at the time when the Brussels was captured the German Government had notified that all British vessels were to be torpedoed at sight and that their submarines were then running amuck and sinking without warning of any kind passenger vessels. What perhaps merits attention is the argument that the murderers of Captain Fryatt are acting logically, and that they treated him much as are treated on land the "francstireurs.

There has been time out of mind a conflict between two schools—one representing the views of large States and professional soldiers, strongly opposed to the participation in any way in warfare of any but regular soldiers; the other expressing the opinion of the smaller States with no large standing armies, and forced to extemporize means of resistance, and to trust, it may be, to a "levee en masse." Since the beginning of warfare there has been a controversy as to the exact position and rights of "partisan companies," and it has become of late years more acute than ever. The chief States of the world tried, but to no purpose, to settle the question at Brussels in 1874. The Germans, in 1870-71, proclaimed, in letters of blood, their views upon the subject. A rough compromise was agreed to at The Hague. But Germany has broken away from the promise which she there gave: her official manual "(Kriegsbrauch im Landkriege)" shows that she refuses combatant rights to persons probably coming within The Hague "Reglement," and her conduct in warfare has proved in a thousand ways that she means to insist upon this latest development of militarism.

It is in a sense true that there is a certain logical sequence in the latest action of the German Government. They may say, "We are only acting at sea in the same spirit as we acted in France in 1870-71 and in Belgium and France in 1914-1916. We are "schrecklich," but we are logical." None the less is theirs a new law—the first chapter of their code of "liberty of the sea"—and an impudent attempt to make easy and no murder the killing of those who, in accordance with immemorial usage, seek to defend their property, their liberty, and their lives.

TRENCH JOURNALISM.

SOME QUEER TITLES.

The following account of journalism in the trenches has been published by the "Daily Telegraph":—

If anyone still needs proof of the sound moral and high spirits of the British Army in the field, and particularly of the "New Army," he may find it in a few extracts from the Army's trench journals. For of trench journals there is no end, and they come from every sort of unit. The "Whizz-Bang" is the monthly organ of the officers and men of the Durham Light Infantry. In the title of the "Iodine Chronicle" you catch the scent of the R.A.M.C. The "Vics' Patrol" is run by a new Canadian battalion, justly proud of its recent affiliation to the Victoria Rifles of Canada, a regiment with an honourable history of more than fifty years—which may seem a mere tender infancy to regiments with Albuera and Badajoz on their colours, but is almost as old as United Canada.

The Canadians are the most prolific of trench journalists. Besides the "Vics' Patrol," they bring out the "Trench Echo," written by a vivacious battalion from Winnipeg, the "Listening Post," and several more. The "Forty-niner," the "R.M.R. Growler," and the "Twentieth Gazette" are names more openly regimental. The title of "Now and Then" is itself a frank confession of the difficulty of coming out punctually to the day in a time of "great pushes." The "Brazier" is full of happy associations for old dwellers in mid-winter trenches. But the most picturesque and suggestive title of all is that of the "Dead Horse Corner Gazette."

GOOD JOKES.

A trench journal is like nothing so much as a public school or university magazine. It shows the same apparent preoccupation with games; the results of the winter's football behind the lines are tabulated and reviewed with becoming seriousness, and the prospective strength of next season's team is discussed hopefully. There is, again, the same measures of relaxation in print, of the restraints of discipline; nearly everybody, except the C. O. and the second in command, is gently chaffed. There is the same large output of verse parodies and imitations—echoes of Kipling, G. K. Chesterton, and Omar Khayam. And there is any amount of joking on topics which in the British Expeditionary Force never grow old or fade—the trials of mess presidents, the complexity of the established forms of official correspondence, the smallness of Belgian beer, the craft and subtlety occasionally used by the rank and file to obtain new issues of trousers or boots before the old ones are really decrepit, and the narrowness of the Army's range of medicines for minor complaints. Much of the joking is quite good, like the story of the Irish private who complained one day of a sore foot, was given a Number Nine (the most celebrated and least revered pill in the whole pharmacopoea of military medicine), and reappeared next day at sick parade saying, "I put it under me fut, and divil a bit of good did it do me, Sorr."

The geometrical definitions of a subaltern as "that which has position, but no magnitude," and of a Turkish communique as "that which lies equally on any point," are neat, too, and one can imagine the roar of laughter in the dug-out when an eloquent man narrated how "we were shelled one day for thirty-six hours." And there is plenty of good-humoured caricatures and comic illustrations, like the drawing of the dumbfounded face of the private who asks his laundress for the change out of his five-francs note and is waved aside by her with a superb gesture and an airy, "Après la guerre! Après la guerre!"

AND SERIOUS VERSES, TOO.

But all trench journalism is not humorous. Some of the serious verses are almost startlingly good, of the kind that men who have never dreamed of being poets will sometimes write under the pressure of some strong emotion—the thought of friends at home, or regret for the loss of a comrade, or a sense of the hardness and splendour of the opportunity that may come to a man when some call is made for volunteers. Behind much of the chaff, too—the characteristically English veil for absolute earnestness—any Englishman can read plainly the passionate determination of the Army about its present business. There is no concealing the thrill of delight with which one of the new battalions heard its brigadier say to it, after its first severe test in action, simply, "Men, you are good soldiers." or the enthusiasm of our men's admiration, not lightly won, for the staunchness of the French at Verdun, or the exultation of the infantry in the trenches when they saw the mastery of the air pass definitely into the hands of our aviators. All these things are written in the chronicles of trench journalism.

Its whole spirit is now a happy one. It expresses the deep contentment of men who know they have done the right thing in being where they are. And, more and more as it goes on, it expresses the happy confidence of men who feel that they are well led, and that, if they are to be used up, it will not be in vain.

During the last four months ending July the consumption of beer in the United Kingdom has decreased by 1,504,000 barrels, and the consumption of spirits by 4,517,000 gallons, compared with a similar period in 1915. The striking decrease in the convictions for drunkenness is attributed to the restrictions placed upon the sale of liquor. The weekly average for the first half of this year compared with that for the similar period of last year was as follows:—Greater London, 569 as against 1,077; Liverpool, 107 as against 207; Edinburgh 79 as against 120; Glasgow, 299 as against 522. Other large towns show similarly big decreases.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday September 5, 1916.

THE REPORT ON THE BOMBAY POLICE.

One of the peculiar features of the Report on the Bombay City Police is the amount of attention bestowed on the doings of the Criminal Investigation Department as compared with those of the Divisional Police. Not quite a page suffices to describe the cases in which, we are informed, the Divisional Police acquitted themselves creditably, but it requires eleven pages to record the achievements of the C. I. D. which is done in a degree of detail which appears to be mostly unnecessary. We are prepared to give the Department all the credit they deserve for their labours in the eighty-five criminal cases which they found time to investigate amid the many other distractions with which they more or less gratuitously occupy themselves, but many of the cases which are described in detail in the Report are really of no great importance at all, and in future we hope that these unnecessary details will be dispensed with and the room they occupy devoted to more important matters of interest to the public which we shall indicate in due course.

The Moslem League.

As the report stands it is more notable for what it omits than what it contains. For instance, one of the most important events of the year was the riotous disturbance created in connection with the meeting of the Moslem League, in which the Police played so prominent a part. All we are vouchsafed in regard to this is the announcement that "the sessions of the League were brought to a close at the second day's sitting,"—a statement which is untrue and suggests a lingering bias on the part of the author,—and that a special report has been submitted to Government. In view of the grave apprehensions created in the minds of the public by what occurred both at and before the sessions of the League and the allegations made against the Police, it cannot be supposed that the public will be content with this perfunctory reference to the matter. It is characteristic, however, of the way in which these reports only deal with what suits the convenience of the Commissioner that, while it is thought necessary to inflict on us a mass of dreary detail regarding trumpery criminal cases in which no very extraordinary feats of detection were concerned, matters of real public interest are either ignored or disposed of in a perfunctory sentence or two. The Report is full of references to the wonderful activity of the C. I. D. in various respects. Why is there no testimonial to the striking services rendered to the organisers of the famous Bhendi Bazar meeting?

A "Disbanded Enquiry."

But perhaps the most amazing sentence of the Report is that in which the famous Cotton Fires Enquiry is finally consigned to oblivion. It is interesting to recall what was stated in the Report for 1914 regarding this precious enquiry. It was stated:—

> During the past year the Criminal Investigation Department have been busily engaged in enquiring into the cause of the epidemic of cotton fires in Bombay. Experiments were carried on to test various theories put forward, but no tangible result has been obtained. A thorough examination of the books of various companies has established, however, beyond a shadow of a doubt, that considerable fortunes have been made over the fires by those engaged in the cotton trade, as a result of a system of fraud in the dealing, mixing and classification of cotton. This has been facilitated by slack methods of insurance, which are in turn rendered profitable by clever underwriting. Our investigation into this matter is by no means complete. A special report will be submitted to Government on the subject in due course.

And the Government Resolution on the Report repeated this amazing allegation and added that "the result of the further researches of the Department into the matter would be awaited with interest by Government." The end of all this is the following sentence in the paragraph in this year's report stating the strength of the Criminal Investigation Department during the year under review:—"The Special Branch formed under the orders of Government for the purpose of the Cotton Fires Enquiry continued its enquries until the month of September when it was disbanded (*sic*) under the orders of Government and the Mamlatdar from East Kandesh District reverted to his appointment in the Revenue Department." It is at least a matter for congratulation that this official reverted to a sphere where his special capabilities can be more appropriately employed. Those who remember our exposure of the scandal of this Cotton Fires Enquiry and the inexcusable wholesale allegations of fraud against respectable merchants in an official report when there was no ground on which a single case could be taken into court—to say nothing of the hasty adoption of this defamatory statement in a Government Resolution,—will not be surprised that the result of that exposure was the prompt descent of an extinguisher on the whole business. It is satisfactory that Government acted with such promptitude when the absurdity, to use no more severe term, of the whole business was exposed. But the public are entitled to some further explanation. We were told, that a special report would be submitted to Government in due course and that the Government actually awaited the result of further researches into the matter with interest. We can well understand that the report that was so pompously spoken of was never prepared, and that the interest of Government suddenly became concentrated on a termination of the "researches." But it is not treating the public with respect and hardly dignified for the Government, to let the matter rest with the late Commissioner's jejune announcement of the disbandment of the Mamlatdar and his staff. Behind this attempt to dispose of the matter in this abrupt fashion there is a grave scandal in regard to the way in which certain officials were allowed to impose their self-formed theories on the Criminal Investigation Department, and an amazing story of an investigation conducted in a most arbitrary fashion on unsustainable grounds. Not only an explanation but an apology is owed to the public, and particularly those members of it who were placed in such an invidious position by the Commissioner's statement. How much better it would be and how much more conductive to the creation of confidence in the public mind, if blunders were more gracefully disposed of and frankly explained. People who are always hiding skeletons away in the cupboard seem to suppose that the public have forgotten the disappearance of the corpses.

SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER'S SPEECH.

The meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council held on Saturday was notable for the statesmanlike decision arrived at by the Local Government in regard to the Punjab District Boards Amendment Bill. The report of the Select Committee to which the Bill was entrusted revealed the existence of unanimous opposition from the non-official members. The Government did wisely in accepting the verdict of the latter. Mr. Lumsden indeed attempted to offer an apology on behalf of the Government. He stated that, though the Government considered that the Bill would confer benefits on District Board administration in the Punjab, they were not prepared to go against the unanimous non-official opinion in the Select Committee. This statement is very important and marks a welcome change in the attitude generally adopted by Governments in this country towards public opinion as expressed through the public representatives in the Councils. The statement of Mr. Lumsden that the Government considered that the Bill would confer benefits on the District Board administration is significant as bringing into relief the fact, never questioned by leaders of public opinion in this country, that in deciding upon a certain course of action officials, as a rule, are actuated by no other motive but that of promoting the best interests of the country. But while public opinion has never questioned the honesty of the motives of the official class, it has always insisted that there was nothing more unreasonable than a belief in their own infallibility. It is, therefore, gratifying that the Punjab Government have at least realised the need of a change in this attitude of infallibility. The Executive should certainly have a view of their own as regards the administration of the country, but they have to recognize the possibility, if not the probability, that circumstanced as they are in relation to the people, they cannot be expected to be acquainted with the real needs and wishes of the latter to anything like the extent to which are the representatives of the people who are in more intimate touch with them. The Government of the Punjab in yielding to the views of non-official members of the Council have adopted the wisest course under the circumstance and have set an example which, we trust, will be followed by other provincial Governments.

The Abortive Conspiracy.

The speech delivered by the Lieutenant-Governor contains points that are worthy of note. Sir Michael O'Dwyer, in reviewing the affairs of his province, seems to have had a pleasant task to perform, so satisfactory, according to him, have these affairs been during the year. Not only has the monsoon so far fulfilled the highest expectations, but the province has had the fortune of congratulating itself on the almost total disappearance of plague. In regard to the political situation also, Sir Michael O'Dwyer was in a position to say that it is more satisfactory now than at any time during his term of office and that the revolutionary conspiracy in the Central Punjab is dead. The conspiracy, as Sir Michael O'Dwyer rightly says, was repudiated with horror and contempt by the people of the Punjab and we trust that now that the outlook is clearer, his Government will continue and accelerate the policy of releasing the men who were interned under the Ingress into India Ordinance on the Defence of India Act. In April last out of a total number of 292 persons interned 134 were still under confinement. Since then the number has been reduced to 92 and by the end of this month, the Lieutenant-Governor said, it will have been further reduced to 70. All this is satisfactory as far as it goes, but in view of the situation of the province which, as the Lieutenant-Governor tells us, has never been more satisfactory than now the confinement of such a large number of persons without bringing them to trial before the ordinary courts of justice seems inadvisable, if not altogether unjustifiable.

A Satisfactory reform

In regard to other forms of crime also the position is satisfactory, inasmuch as a considerable and steady reduction in their number has been in evidence during the year. But apart from this, what is more satisfactory is the recognition by Government that their duty to the country does not end in merely punishing the criminal. "We wish if possible" said Sir Michael O'Dwyer, "to prevent the crime, and to do this we desire to take in hand the criminal tribes, whether settled or wandering; to endeavour to provide them with means of earning an honest livelihood,—for it is the want of that which often drives them to crime,—and thus to wean them if possible, and at all events their children, from their hereditary tendency to prey upon their neighbours." The hereditary tendency to crime is not ineradicable and the earlier it is realized that the criminal is more often than not a victim of circumstances for which society is more generally to blame than he, and that what he needs is an opportunity for honest living, the better for society as well as him. It is, therefore, very satisfactory that the Punjab Government have worked out a scheme of reformatory industrial and agricultural settlements for criminal tribes and still more satisfactory that in this they have sought the active co-operation of various non-official, philanthropic bodies.

An Unfortunate Generalisation.

The part of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's speech which is highly unsatisfactory is his reference to matters of local self-government. Enquiries we are told, are still being made as to the expediency of extending the elective system in the thirty municipal towns where it does not exist and where local opinion favours the change and local conditions are suitable for it,—the latter being a gratuitous assumption which is a familiar excuse for not making any advance. But Sir Michael O'Dwyer went further and made the astounding generalisation that "in most of the small towns" people do not desire further measures of local self-government beyond those they already enjoy if they entail pecuniary sacrifices",—a generalisation which we wish His Honour had taken the trouble to think over before indulging in the temptation of making it. The opportunity of local self-government inevitably entails pecuniary sacrifices. But these sacrifices are infinitely over-weighed by the satisfaction and good results obtained in managing one's affairs rather than in seeing them managed by others. And there is no reason to believe,—that the inhabitants of the majority of small towns in the Punjab are wanting in the sense, apart from the public spirit, to realize the advantages of local self-government. That this is not so is curiously enough emphatically demonstrated by the Lieutenant-Governor himself who relied elsewhere in his speech on "the philanthropic spirit and practical ability never found wanting in the Punjab."

Notes of the Day.

Dadabhai Naoroji.

Yesterday Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji entered the ninety-second year of a full and great life. The gathering of the citizens of Bombay which met last evening at the Empire Theatre,—unique as such gatherings, held in the lifetime of a person, are,—was but an inadequate manifestation of the feelings evoked in the minds of Indians by the contemplation of the work done by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji,—feelings of love, gratitude and reverence. The late Sir Pherozeshah summed up the life-work of Dadabhai Naoroji when he described him as the apostle of modern India. And to quote the beautiful language of another great Indian,—the late Mr. Gokhale,—"with the snow of years on his head but with the fire of youth in his heart," he is still spared to us and will be spared, let us hope, long enough "to witness the fruit of his life-long and patriotic labours for the promotion of the political, social and educational development of his countrymen."

The Abortive Air Raid.

The most formidable aerial attack yet made on Great Britain seems to have found the anti-craft defences and precautions in a highly satisfactory state of efficiency. Only three of the thirteen airships which formed the attacking squadron succeeded in even approaching the outskirts of the metropolis. Only one apparently actually came over the metropolitan area and was immediately engaged by anti-aircraft artillery and felled in flames. The other two were driven off. A number of bombs were dropped over the eastern and southern counties but no damage of military importance was done. Two water-mains and 25 houses were damaged and three horses were killed. The injury to human life was two persons killed and thirteen injured. Of course, the raid will serve its purpose in Germany, where it will be represented as a tremendous piece of frightfulness for the edification of the German public, though, having regard to the fairy tales with which the Germans have been hitherto regaled, there cannot be many points of importance or interest in their behalf left in London to destroy. But in England it will only excite derision and contempt, combined with an added feeling of satisfaction that the precautions against air raids seem now to have been brought to such a state of efficiency as to render the possibility of these raids ever doing anything of real importance practically nil.

The Position in Greece.

There is an ominous silence in regard to what is happening in Greece. The demands of the Allies are satisfactory so far as they go but it is to be hoped they will not rest content with the Note to M. Zaimis. The control of the Posts and Telegraphs, including wireless, will of course serve to render any further attempts of the pro-German party to embarrass the Allied forces and to intrigue with Berlin abortive, but the rounding-up of the enemy bribery and espionage agents and their Greek accomplices ought not to be left to the Greek Government, which, even if now willing to carry it out, is probably not capable of doing the business thoroughly. Nothing but the removal of the King, either temporarily or permanently and his accomplices and the establishment of a Government,—preferably under M. Venizelos's leadership,—that will respect the constitution and carry out the wishes of the people, can be of any permanent satisfaction. And that, it would appear, can only be done by the Allies taking matters entirely into their own hands until the revolution has been thoroughly carried out and the new regime firmly established. It is possible, however, that the Allies are not eager to tie up in Greece the large forces that might be necessary to hold the army in check.

Ghouls Who Love the War.

It seems incredible that after these two years of slaughter and horror, there should be people who love war for its own sake. Yet it is the fact that in Germany there are quite a considerable, or at least a very articulate number of such ghouls. One of them is Herr Steinmann, who has just issued a book on "German National Wealth in War." The book has peculiar interest because Herr Steinmann is the publisher of the official organ of the Central Association of German manufacturers, and thus stands in the most intimate association with the "kings of industry". The following passage from the book is quoted by the "Muenchener Neueste Nachrichten":—

> "As regards our inner economic interests, there is general agreement among large sections of the German people that a state of affairs, in which high wages and sure profits accrue from high prices, is both tolerable and lucrative; and it would be still more tolerable if it were not combined with such large sacrifices of German blood, and if certain categories of citizens, such as Government officials, employees with fixed salaries and certain trades, did not suffer so heavily under war conditions.
>
> "But the peace-loving German nation which has lived without war for the last four decades and has been content all that time with the quiet, patient labours of peace, has now smelled the roast joint,—enemy nations please take note,—and has acquired a liking for it. It will well happen that from now on this nation will feel inclined to exercise the craft of war more often than before or even to wage permanent war against the 'Sovereign of the Seas.'"

A Merited Rebuke.

On this the "Muenchener Neueste Nachrichten" quotes with approval this scathing comment of the "Magdeburgische Zeitung":—

> "We do not think we exaggerate in saying that the overwhelming majority of our people in the field and at home will vehemently repudiate any association with such opinions. The nation is waging this war and enduring its trials and consenting to its continuance in a totally different spirit, in contrast with which Herr Steinmann's description reads like blasphemy. Now Herr Steinmann is the publisher of the Central Association of German Manufacturers, and consequently is in close association with the great industrial interests. To our mind there can be no doubt that the views expressed by Herr Steinmann may be ascribed to the members of the industrial combines. Certainly there have been rumours afloat that some of our manufacturers do desire the prolongation of the war for their own economic interests, and these statements of opinion have seemed so dangerous to the Imperial Chancellor that he has found it necessary to repudiate them publicly in the Reichstag."

It is known that the Association of Manufacturers are active workers in the intrigues to bring about the dismissal of the Chancellor.

THE KAISER'S SON-IN-LAW.

The Copenhagen correspondent of a London paper learns "from a thoroughly trustworthy source" that the Duke of Brunswick, whose mental condition has caused great anxiety for many months past, is now hopelessly insane. While in command of German troops on the Russian frontier in the early stages of the war he witnessed the tragic fate of his men, who were swallowed up in a body in the treacherous marshes. The cries of the victims and his own helplessness haunted him to such an extent that he lost his reason. The Duke of Brunswick, who is twenty-nine, is the Kaiser's son-in-law, having married the Crown Princes Victoria Louise, the Kaiser's only daughter, in May, 1913. He is the eldest son of the Duke of Cumberland and a nephew of Queen Alexandra, and, it may be remembered, was recently deprived of his English Honours by H. M. the King-Emperor.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ALLIED PUSH.

CLERY AND GUILLEMONT CAPTURED.

KEY TO PERONNE REGION.

ALLIED NOTE TO GREECE.

A sweeping Anglo-French attack north of the Somme carried German positions on a front of six kilometres to the depth of one to two kilometres between Maurepas and the river, capturing the village and forest of Clery.

General Haig reports the capture of part of Ginchy and the whole of Guillemont in co-operation with French troops. The British also gained ground east of Mouquet Farm.

The French attacked the Germans east and north-west of Fleury, capturing several trenches and part of a crest running from Fleury to Thiaumont.

A note embodying the Entente's demands was presented to the Greek Government on Saturday evening. It demands Allied control of posts and telegraphs, including wireless, expulsion of enemy bribery agents and espionage agents and necessary measures against their Greek accomplices. It is understood the Greek Government does not object to acceptance of these demands.

The Roumanians have occupied the heights west of Borszok and the region of Sckeli in Haromszik.

A German communiqué admits that the Russians have gained ground everywhere except in the Tomnatie mountains where it asserts Prussian troops are maintaining positions.

It is officially reported that though the latest air raid, which was executed by 13 airships, was the most formidable attack yet made on Great Britain, the damage and loss of life was not heavy.

OPERATIONS AGAINST DAR-ES-SALAAM.

BRITISH COLUMN ADVANCING IN CO-OPERATION WITH NAVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept 3.

General Smuts reports that the enemy's intention of offering a prolonged resistance in the Unuluguru Mountains has been frustrated. A 4.1 naval gun has been found dynamited.

A British column is approaching Dar-es-salaam in cooperation with the Navy.

CLERY AND GUILLEMONT CAPTURED.

ALLIES REACH OUTSKIRTS OF COMBLES.

SWEEPING ALLIED ATTACK.

ALL OBJECTIVES ATTAINED

ADVANCE ON A SIX KILOMETRES FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Sept. 4.

Last night's communiqué reported a sweeping Anglo-French attack north of the Somme, which carried German positions on a front of six kilometres between Maurepas and the river. Troops rushed over the enemy, capturing the village and forest of Clery, also important trenches.

The German counter-attack was smashed up with very heavy losses.

LATER.

The enemy although in considerable strength, was unable to withstand the rush of the Allies who attained all their objectives.

We captured north of the forest all the German trenches along the Forest-Combles road as far as the outskirts of Combles. We likewise carried all the enemy positions between the Forest and Clery and also crossed at numerous points the road between the two places.

ENEMY'S VIOLENT COUNTER-ATTACK DISPERSED.

A German counter-attack with huge forces directed against our positions south of the forest was caught by our fire and thrown back in disorder. Numerous dead were left on field. Two thousand prisoners were taken and the booty at present counted comprises 12 guns and 50 machine-guns.

FRENCH ADVANCE AT FLEURY.

The Germans violently attacked our positions between Vaux and Chapitre. They were repulsed repeatedly, but finally gained a footing in a salient, where furious fighting continues.

The French attacked the Germans east and north-west of Fleury, capturing several trenches and part of a crest running from Fleury to Thiaumont.

POSSESSION OF CLERY.

KEY TO PERONNE REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Sept. 4.

The ground recaptured yesterday was on a frontage of six kilometres and the depth of one to two kilometres. It brings our line north and south of the Somme level and facilitates subsequent operations. We are not more than three and a half kilometres from the National road from Bethune to Peronne and the possession of Clery gives us the key to the Peronne region.

Opinion is held in Paris that this marks the opening of a great offensive by the Allies on all fronts.

IMPORTANT BRITISH SUCCESSES.

WHOLE OF GUILLEMONT AND PART OF GINCHY CAPTURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.

General Haig last night reported:—In co-operation with the French on our immediate right we attacked the enemy to-day at several points and captured part of Ginchy and the whole of Guillemont. Our front now runs five hundred yards east of Guillemont from Ginchy to near the Falfemont Farm.

We also gained ground on the east side of Mouquet Farm. We captured several hundred prisoners.

The French made substantial progress between our right and the Somme. Fighting continues.

USEFUL WORK BY BRITISH AIRCRAFT.

Our aircraft did most useful work cooperating with the artillery and infantry. Enemy aeroplanes, which made desperate attempts to interfere, were successfully engaged in many aerial fights and were driven off, losing three destroyed and at least four damaged. We lost three.

SUCCESSFUL FRENCH AIR-RAIDS.

METZ STATION AND MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS BOMBED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Noteworthy achievements were performed by French air-squadrons yesterday. The railway-station of Metz-Sablons was twice visited and eighty-six 4.7 bombs were dropped. Considerable damage was done in the vicinity.

Sixty were dropped on military establishments north of Metz and 210 on several

ENTENTE NOTE TO GREECE.

CONTROL OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEMANDED.

EXPULSION OF ENEMY AGENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 3.

A telegram from Athens dated 2nd instant says:—Several Germans have been arrested and many are in hiding. The Note embodying the Entente's final demands will be handed to M. Zaimis this afternoon. A feeling of nervousness prevails.

LATER.

Reuter's Athens correspondent wires:—The British and French Ministers yesterday evening presented a joint Note to the Greek Government demanding Allied control of posts and telegraphs, including wireless, on the ground that these are used to convey information to the enemy, exupision of enemy bribery and espionage agents and necessary measures against their Greek accomplices.

It is understood that the Greek Government does not object to the acceptance of these demands.

ROUMANIAN ADVANCE

REGION OF SEKELI OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

BUKHAREST, Sept. 4.

A communiqué says:—We have occupied the heights west of Borszok and the region of Sekeli in Haromszik. An enemy attack on the whole of the Dobrudja frontier, south of Bazargio, was repulsed.

CHANGED OUTLOOK IN BERLIN.

GERMAN PRESTIGE IN THE BALKANS GONE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 4.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London, September 2:—The Greek situation is very favourable to the Allies. German prestige in the Balkans is gone. The inability of Austria to hold the passes is a great blow to Germany. The invasion of Transylvania is progressing and almost compels Germany to send troops.

Hindenburg favours the abandoning of Verdun for eastern operations under General Mackensen. On all fronts the enemy are beaten and are losing ground. The general situation is most satisfactory. Falkenhayn's dismissal has opened the eyes of the German people to his failures, their joy at Hindenburg's appointment is qualified thereby and there is a gloomy tone in the Berlin and Vienna press indicating a fight for the best possible result on the geographical position.

SHACKLETON EXPEDITION.

MAROONED PARTY SAVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Sir E. Shackleton has saved the members of his expedition marooned on Elephant Island.

Official and Personal.

Sir A. Diack who was Financial Commissioner in the Punjab, has finally decided not to return to India and has asked for permission to resign the Indian Civil Service.

ENEMY'S WESTERN FRONT LIKELY TO BE SHORTENED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Sept. 4.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, Sept. 2.—General Hindenburg is likely to make a defensive front on the West and to concentrate on an attack on the East. Verdun is recognised as a dismal failure reacting upon all the enemy's operations, on finance and on the value of the mark. It is possible General Hindenburg may shorten the front in the West in order to release troops for the East.

Owing to the failure of the Austrians to check Roumania and Russia, Budapest is in a state bordering on panic. The Austrian right flank is in danger.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE

GROUND GAINED EVERYWHERE

GERMAN ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.

A German communiqué admits that the Russians have gained ground everywhere except in the Tomnatie mountains, where it asserts that Prussian troops are maintaining positions.

It is also stated that the Hessians are fighting south of Dniester. This mention of Prussians and Hessians is the first indication that the Germans have been compelled to stiffen the Austrians in the Carpathians.

HUNS' WAR ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

VIOLENCE USED TO COMPEL CIVILIANS TO LABOUR.

Captain Fryatt's murder has for the time overshadowed a new series of German atrocities—the treatment of the civilian population in the occupied districts of Northern France, on which the French Government is about to publish a Yellow Book.

The Yellow Book contains documents which, if it were not for neutral apathy on the Lusitania and other crimes, one might well think would move the whole world to action, says "The Times."

The following are among the cases in which violence in various forms has been used to compel individuals to work:—

A woman employed on a farm in the Ardennes testified that her husband was shot for disobeying an order to requisition the stock and that she herself, for the same offence, was imprisoned for two days.

In the Aisne Department a farmer who did not want to work was undressed and sent, almost naked, into the fields under rifle and shell fire, with his eyes bandaged and his hands bound. He was left there for a day, and then taken as a hostage to Germany.

A youth of 16 states that in October, 1914, he was forced, with some 50 comrades, to do trench work in the Plain of L——, in the Pas de Calais, for six days. They were then taken to L——, where the Germans used them as shields. Forty of them were killed. The witness was wounded by the splinter of a "75" shell.

In many places women have been forced to work on sandbags for the trenches. Miss R., from an Aisne village, states that she, with 300 women, was made to do this.

This practice has been extended to Lille and district.

Monseigneur Charost, Bishop of Lille, has written a letter of protest against the seizures of women and children by the German authorities in the region of Lille in the course of which he says:—

"The numerous abductions of women and young girls, and the taking away of men, youths, and even children, are conducted without legal formality.

"To dislocate our family life by carrying off youths and young girls from their homes is not war. It is torture for us and the worst of tortures—indefinite moral torture.

"Young girls of irreproachable life have been carried off. Their mothers, who had looked after them so closely, and who have had the sole joy of keeping them near them in the absence of the father or grown-up sons gone to or killed in the war, are now alone and are bearing the despair of their anguish."

SERBIAN CROWN PRINCE.

The Serbian army which is fighting so splendidly and successfully on the left wing of the Allied forces in Greece, is under the command of the Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia. He landed at Salonika fresh from London only in last week of July. A day or two later he gave an interview to a representative of the English Press, and declared to him that the eagerness of his troops was "only equalled, indeed, by the impatience with which we are awaited in Serbia by our country people, at present under the yoke of the enemy." "One thing that has already struck me during the short time I have been in Salonika," said the Crown Prince, "is the thoroughly good understanding that prevails between the English and Serbian soldiers. One sees them going about together, evidently on friendly terms, even though they cannot understand each other. A natural sympathy seems to spring up very readily between the English and Serbian races, and I was very much touched by the warm expressions of friendship I met with during my recent visit to England, both from the people and from the Government."

LATEST ZEPPELIN RAID.

MOST FORMIDABLE ATTACK YET MADE.

INSIGNIFICANT DAMAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 3.

An official announcement says:—The air-raid, which was executed by thirteen airships, was the most formidable attack yet made on Great Britain. The principal theatre of operations was the eastern counties and the objective was apparently London and certain industrial centres in the Midlands.

Only three airships succeeded in approaching the outskirts of London. One appeared over North London at a quarter past two and searchlights immediately located her. Anti-aircraft guns and aeroplanes heavily engaged her and after a few minutes she burst into flames and fell to the earth and was destroyed. The wreckage and the half-burnt bodies of the crew were found at Cuffley near Enfield.

Reports hitherto received indicate that the damage and loss of life have not been heavy, considering the number of airships engaged.

A great number of bombs were dropped over the eastern and southern counties, but a large proportion fell into the sea or lonely country-sides.

NO DAMAGE OF MILITARY IMPORTANCE.

Latest careful inquiries show that there were no casualties in the Metropolitan Police district, while only 25 houses were slightly damaged. Two watermains were damaged and three horses were killed. Damage elsewhere has been very slight. No damage of military importance was done. The other two Zeppelins which approached the Metropolis were driven off.

THE CASUALTIES.

LATER.

An official statement says:—The only casualties reported are: Killed, one man and one woman; and Injured: eleven men and women and two children. The damage done is almost insignificant.

Enormous crowds are thronging to the spot where the airship fell and tremendous enthusiasm exists throughout the country.

ZEPPELINS UNABLE TO STEER STEADILY.

EFFECTIVE NEW MEASURES FOR OBSCURATION OF LIGHT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The new measures for the reduction and obscuration of light were most effective and the Zeppelins were unable to steer a steady course as in the raids of last Autumn and Spring, but groped about in the darkness looking for a safe avenue of approach to their objectives.

SHORTAGE OF ALUMINIUM IN GERMANY.

Our experts hope to be able to reconstruct certain portions of the framework of the wrecked Zeppelin. The large amount of wood employed in the framework is startling and would seem to indicate shortage of aluminium in Germany.

GERMAN HOPES FALSIFIED.

REICHSTAG DEPUTY'S VIEWS.

Dr. Ernst Bassermann, a Reichstag deputy warns readers in the "Dusseldorfranzeiger" against shattered delusions regarding all the three chief Powers of the Entente. In England, he points out, everyone is agreed on a war of destruction against Germany. The hopes that the Coalition Government would break down and that the revolution in Ireland would succeed had been falsified, whilst it was unthinkable conscription has brought millions into the "people's army," which now takes the place of the "mercenary army." England is the driving-power of the war, hence the excitement over the submarine attacks.

The writer adds: "France is a riddle to many. With a smaller population than Germany and bleeding from a thousand wounds, France still shows astounding determination for war and victory. France continues to struggle with desperation, nor does it allow itself to be drawn aside by sacrifices to the god of war. The French show a contempt of death and a willingness to sacrifice which compels our admiration. As regards France, we cannot sufficiently warn people against delusions. The fall of Verdun of the absolute failure of the Somme offensive would not mean the end of the war or collapse. In a trench war even the greatest fortress loses ints significance."

As regards Russia, he points out the new millions are continually being thrown into the scales and concludes: "The more calmly we look things in the face the more shall we free ourselves from delusions, and not give way to vain hopes of smashing the alliance of our enemies.

POONA POLITICAL SENSATION.

CHARGES AGAINST MOULVI RAFIUDIN.

SEALED DOCUMENT PRODUCED IN COURT.

STORY OF ALLEGED BRIBERY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Sept. 4.

In the court of Major Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, to-day, Moulvi Rafiudin Ahmad appeared in answer to the notice issued on him on behalf of Gulam Ahmed of Bombay to produce the document alleged by Gulam Ahmed to have been obtained from him by dishonest means.

Moulvi Rafiudin in answer to the Court as to whether he had brought the document, explained that he had sent a petition to the Viceroy, who had ordered an inquiry into the matter alleged by him in the petition. As this letter would have to be produced by him at the inquiry he wished to keep it.

The Magistrate said he was not converned with the inquiry. The complainant had alleged that he, Moulvi Rafiudin, had got the document from him by dishonest means and the Court wanted him to produce it.

Moulvi Rafiudin then produced a sealed envelope and Mr. Apte, pleader of Gulam Ahmed, at once claimed the right of inspecting the document which formed the *corpus delicti* in the case. This the Court granted and fixed the next hearing for ten days hence.

The document which was written in Urdu stated that the complainant in company with the Hon. Mr. Fakir Mahomed Pathan came to Poona from Dharwar on the 20th June. They had made up their minds to stay with Moulvi Rafiudin Ahmed while in Poona. An agent of Mr. Jinnah came to the station and took them to the Peerbhoy Mansion. After some time Mr. Jinnah, Bar.-at-Law, came and both of them asked Mr. Pathan for his vote. They were for an hour trying to induce him but Mr. Pathan refused saying that he had promised his vote to Moulvi Rafiudin. At the time of leaving, the agent of Mr. Jinnah gave him (Gulam Ahmed) five notes of Rs. 100 each although he, Gulam Ahmad, asked him what it was. The notes were returned. The document is dated 8th August.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN AMERICA.

WORKING FOR THEIR LIVING.

Babu Bissesswar Sen, writing of the world tour of Dr. J. C. Bose, in the "Modern Review" says:—

A very striking feature of American life is the opportunity it affords to poor students to earn by their own labour means for maintenance during their college life. No work is regarded as menial and the students who maintain themselves by work do not fall in social estimation. This undoubtedly encourages true manhood. Some of the Indian students have maintained themselves in this way and the fortitude and determination they have displayed under appalling difficulties are worthy of the highest praise. But there are several drawbacks in their case which are not applicable to their American fellow-students. First among these is the severe strain on their strength and the interruption in their studies which manual labour entails. The second is the politico-economic force that is arrayed against them.

THE TWO AMERICAS.

I have previously alluded to a relatively small section of American citizens striving to maintain high principles in national dealings, liberty and fair play. But to a large proportion of the American people worldly success is the sole aim of life. Hence the evolution of a complex political system which exerts a determining influence on the Senate and the House of Representatives. Among the dominating influences are Wall Street, the Trust, and the demagogues who control labour. It is feared that Indian labourers who had fewer vices and lived simpler lives would prove formidable rivals to American workmen. Fictitious reasons had, however, to be given out to justify their exclusion, and mysterious allusions were made about the undesirability of the introduction of oriental vice. There is humour in the idea of Indian working-men tainting the moral atmosphere of an American slum! It is a variation of the old story of the wolf and the lamb. The Asiatic exclusion law has hitherto been applied universally, its provisions are likely to be relaxed in the case of the Japanese. This is a parable.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ILLINOIS.

At the Illinois University, more than at any other place, the Indian students have found something like a home. Their gentle manners have won for them many friends. Unlike busy New York or Chicago this is a University town mainly composed of the University professors and their pupils. Among the professors here there are many who fulfil the ideal which we associate with the teacher, the head of the family of whom the pupils are the members. Of several such I may mention Professor Morgan Brooks to whom Indian students come as to their friend and counsellor. To my Master he extended the hospitality of his home during his stay at Urbana. Professor Seymour in charge of foreign students, is also a sincere friend of the Indian students.

DADABHAI NAOROJI.

92ND BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

LADIES' DEPUTATIONS AT VERSOVA.

CONGRATULATORY MEETINGS IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's ninety-second birth-day was celebrated with great enthusiasm yesterday. In the morning a deputation of ladies of Bombay waited upon Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji at his place at Versova and presented a congratulatory address to which he replied. A public meeting of ladies was also held in the evening in Bombay. At the same time the citizens of Bombay assembled in the Empire Theatre in a great meeting.

LADIES' DEPUTATION.

MR. DADABHAI'S REPLY.

Two deputations waited on Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, yesterday morning, to congratulate him on his 92nd birthday. Versova, the haunt of the holiday-maker and the pleasure-living presented a busy appearance. A deputation of the Indian Ladies' Association, consisting of Lady Jagmohandas Varjivandas, Mrs. Chimanlal Setalwad, Mrs. Motiwalla, Miss Manijeh Captain, Mrs. Manibhen Parbhudas, Mrs. Khandwalla, Mrs. Jungaker, Mrs. Yajnik, etc., waited on Mr. Dadabhai, and they were received in the hall. At the same time, a number of teachers and students of the Young Ladies High School, under their Principal Miss Aimai Patil, also arrived and took their seats in the hall. Mr. Dadabhai assisted by his grandchildren on entering the hall was received with cheers. Songs were then sung and Lady Jugmohandas presented a lengthy address which congratulated him on his ninty-second birthday and expressed a hope that the Grand Old Man of India would live yet longer. The secret of his health was due to his virtues. The address then referred to his efforts for female education and his political activities for the welfare of India. The deputation also was doing its best for the spread of female education. The address hoped that the liberal policy of Lord Hardinge would be continued by the present Viceroy.

Mr. Dadabhai's reply was then read by his grandson. It was:—

Dear Lady Laxmibai Jugmohandas, and other sisters,

I warmly welcome you, the members and sympathisers of the Gujrati Hindoo Stree Mandal one and all I heartily thank you for presenting me with an Address of Congratulations on my 92nd birthday. I deeply appreciate the great respect and reverence held towards me by all my Indian sisters. The generous way in which you all have been valuing my services for the good of my country and the active steps you all have been taking to further the cause of female education so dear to my heart, give me an insight into your great future. In my early days I have sowed the seed. The credit for its nourishment and development is yours.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY.

I greatly rejoice to see the day when I find evidences on all sides for the furtherance of female education in India. Your Mandal's activities, other activities for giving suitable instruction both to girls and grown-up women in the Seva Sadan and other institutions, Prof. Karwe's Indian Women's University, the starting of Mahila Vidyalays at Surat and Ahmedabad, the work done by the Vanita Vishrams—all these and other kindred activities are the fruit of your hard labours. Our well-wishers in England have been helping us well in this matter. Even the Government has awakened and has moved for the furtherance of the very slow progress of female education in our country. I expect my countrymen and countrywomen to rise equal to the occasion. Let them all make proper representations to the authorities regarding their real wants. For the right solution of the best steps to be taken for the advancement of the education of women in India, it is essential to focus the united opinion of our country. I have great faith that with a highly respected Indian member like my good friend the Hon. Sir Sankara Nair at the head of the educational department, substantial progress is sure to take place in the desired direction. I wish all success to the laudable efforts on the part of our Government and of my people for the new and healthy movements they are taking for the enlightenment of Indian women.

THE LATE MRS. SAKKAI.

On an occasion like this I must make some mention about the death of that great and good lady, Mrs. Jamnabai Nagindas Sakkai who was the esteemed president of the Gujrati Hindoo Stree Mandal. Mrs. Sakkai's life was wholly spent for your good. The catholic way in which she rendered valuable services in all needy directions was quite exemplary, and affords a marvellous example as to the height to which a married Hindoo lady can rise if proper opportunity and encouragement is given to her. Let my countrymen follow the noble example of Mrs. Sakkai's husband Mr. Nagindas Bhaktidas Sakkai who so generously helped his good wife to realize her mission in life, and let my Indian sisters emulate the great example of the good life led by the late Mrs. Sakkai and satisfy themselves as to what wonderful results follow their action.

I am glad to learn from you that the women of Bombay are shortly meeting under the presidency of Her Excellency the Lady Willingdon to place on record their sense of the great loss sustained by the city owing to the death of Mrs. Sakkai.

I once more thank you for the kind-hearted appreciation of my work for your welfare and for the great trouble you all have been taking to celebrate my birthday all these years.

Mr. Dadabhai was then garlanded by Lady Jugmohandas, and also by Miss Patel. Mrs. Gupta, a daughter of Sir S. P. Sinha and another Bengali lady sang "Bande Mataram" when all stood up. Refreshments were then offered and Mr. Dadabhai's health was drunk.

MEETING AT EMPIRE THEATRE.

ELOQUENT TRIBUTES.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held yesterday in the Empire Tyabji, who was the co-adjutor of Telang, Mehta and Ranade.

Mr. D. E. Wacha in proposing Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji to the chair said he was the son of that great man, the late Mr. Badrudin Tyabji, who was the co-adjutor of Taleng, Mehta and Panade.

Mr. Tyabji then took his seat and thanked the audience for asking him to preside. Admiration and regard for Dadabhai Naoroji were a part of his flesh and blood. Mr. Wacha had told them that the speaker was the son of his father, and his father had sat at the feet of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and taken lessons from him not only in the sense that they all took a lesson from him but in the sense that he sat at his feet and took lessons from him in the Elphinstone High School. Regard for Dadabhai was a part of his inheritance and he valued nothing more than the traditions he had inherited from his father. It was an entirely pleasant duty for him to be present on the occasion. He congratulated Mr. Dadabhai on his 92nd birthday, and while they congratulated him they should also thank Providence and him for be them a life such as his. He would ask all of them to take lessons from his life, whether they agreed with Mr. Dadabhai or not, although he believed there were few in the hall who did not agree with him. That life was a living embodiment of all that was high and noble. If they would look back into his life they would find that his was not a rosy path. He had to work day after day, year after year, in fact, generation after generation amidst the scoffs of many people without being recognised as he was to-day as a transcendantal person. He had given to India the best in his life regardless of the fruit. All this he did without being embittered, without being anxious, and without giving himself as a prey to pessimism. He always continued to be optimistic, hoping that God would give him strength and show him a way out of all the difficulties that stood in his path. Dadabhai's life was beautiful and was also eminently helpful to them. (cheers).

The chairman then read a telegram from Mr. G. K. Gadgil and a letter from Mr. B. G. Horniman regretting that they could not be present.

STILL LONGER INNINGS.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta then moved the first resolution:

"That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay offers its most hearty congratulations to Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji on his ninety-second birthday and wishes him many happy returns of the day. It also wishes that by the Grace of Providence he may long be spared to witness the fruit of his life-long and patriotic labours for the promotion of the Political, Social and Educational development of his countrymen."

Mr. Mehta said that it did not require many words to commend the resolution to them, because so much had been said for so many years about the Grand Old Man that he found it extremely difficult to say anything new. But he would like to point out one or two things. Many great men had passed away like Gokhale and Mehta leaving behind them the Grand Old Man and it was Providence that they must thank for letting him enter upon the 92nd Birthday of his life. They might also hope that Providence would also give him a still longer innings and that the much coveted century would be completed by the Grand Old Man. Those who were cricketers were aware that between 90 and 100 there was great room for fruitful achievement and nothing would please Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji than to see the fruition of his work,—that what he fought for without recognition—was now coming to a fruition and he hoped that he would be spared long enough to crown that life with success. The British Empire was passing through a crisis at the present time and particularly after the close of the war, the help of Mr. Dadabhai would be a great asset to India. It was to the genius of the pioneer that they should give their reverence and admiration. One more point he would like to emphasise and that was his extreme patience and his love for public service without fear of anybody; for in those days plain speaking was a very difficult matter. His life was an incitement and encouragement to all of them. (cheers).

HIS INTENSE PATRIOTISM.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan in seconding the proposition said that the first thing that struck him was the nature of the unique gathering. It was seldom that such gatherings were held in the lifetime of a person. They must regard this movement so happily started of gathering together to convey to the Grand Old Man their congratulations as a great achievement. That was a unique occasion. But he would ask them what was it that had captured the hearts of the whole of India? From the time that he studied by the street lamp to the time that he thundered forth at the doors of the Parliament one thing that struck everybody was his intense, fervent and wonderful patriotism. He had allowed nothing to come between his services to India whether small or large, and they had always found him ready to do his duty by his country. There was no caste, creed or nationality with him. There was only one nationality, and that was Indian. Another feature of his life was his great loyalty to the rulers of the land. (Cheers.)

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan said last year there was only one Mahomedan on the platform, but they had the good fortune to have a Mahomedan chairman who was a distinguished scion of a distinguished family in this city. He then referred to the work of the Indian National Congress and the Moslem League and said that Dadabhai had always said that the Hindus and Mahomedans should work together for the good of India. There was a rapproachment between the Muslim League and the National Congress only last year in this city. Their duty did not lie to Hindus or to the Muslems or to anybody in particular, but to their Motherland. They were all brothers, each one working out his particular destiny, but they were all working for the same country and under the same king. They must congratulate Mr. Dadabhai, for his grandson was now fighting at the front for his King. Let them all follow the example of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. (cheers)

The resolution was then passed unanimously.

APOSTLE OF INDIA.

Mr. H. P. Mody then proposed the second resolution.

"That the President of this meeting be requested to communicate Resolution I to Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji."

Mr. Mody said Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's name had been a household word in this country for the last half-century, and there was no Indian in whose heart there was no veneration and love for him. The ladies' meeting that was held in the city showed the universality of this sentiment. His was a life of unceasing endeavour for a whole lifetime. Dadabhai Naoroji had been described by Sir Pherozeshah as the apostle of India, and his life had exerted great influence on all great men in this country.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. V. P. Vaidya and supported by Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, and was passed unanimously.

Mr. N. M. Muzumdar then proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and the owners of the theatre.

The meeting terminated after Mr. Shapurji Bhicaji Patel had proposed three hearty cheers for the Grand Old Man.

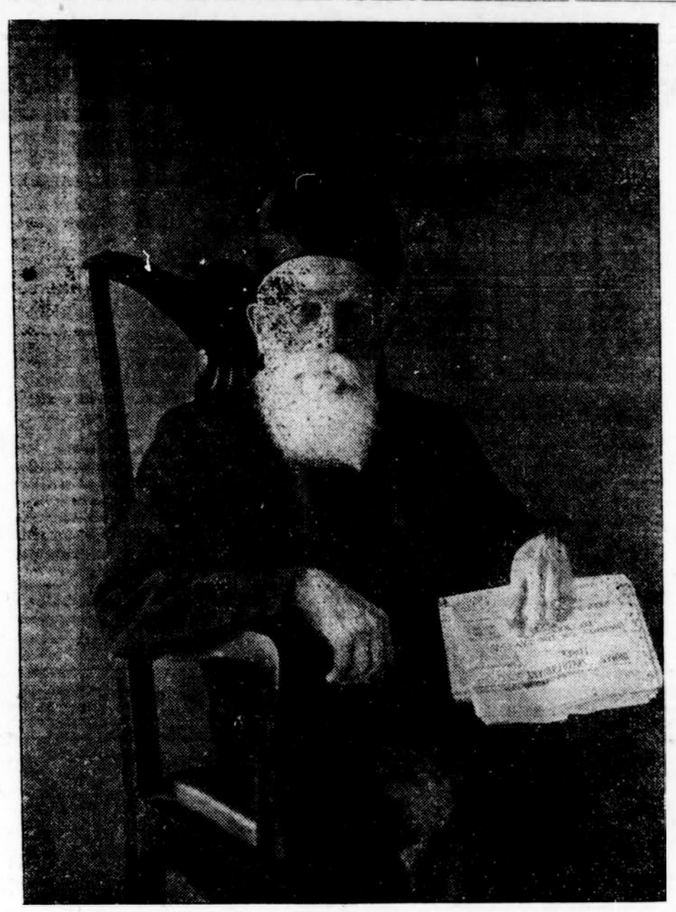
LADIES' MEETING.

A Ladies' meeting, representing all communities, was held yesterday evening in the hall of the Vanita Vishram when Lady Jagmohandas Varjiwandas presided.

In the course of her speech Lady Jagmohandas said that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji had devoted his whole life to the welfare of India. His life was an example to all which should be followed by every man in India.

In conclusion she wished Mr. Dadabhai a long life.

A meeting of the members and students of the Ideal Seminary Free Night School was also held in the Gamdevi Municipal Boy's School to celebrate Mr. Dadabhai's birthday.



MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI WHOSE NINETY-SECOND BIRTHDAY WAS CELEBRATED YESTERDAY WITH GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

M. A. O COLLEGE DUTY DEPUTATION.

TOUR IN KATHIAWAD.

(From a Member of Deputation).

After visiting Junagadh and Manavader, our deputation reached Bantra, where a sum of about Rs. 200 was subscribed by the local Moslems through the assistance of Saith Hussain Kassim. Veraval was next visited and with the help of Saith Yusif Maclai a sum of about Rs. 250 was obtained. Probandar was our next halting place. The deputation here met with little success on account of local differences. We called on Major E. O'Brien the Administrator of the Porbandar State, who very kindly promised to subscribe to the fund on behalf of the Minor Raja Saheb and to announce the same shortly. The deputation then arrived at Jamnagar. Mr. Jakiria A. S. Jamal, of the well-known Jamal family of Rangoon, was our kind host and a sum of Rs. 600 was collected in a meeting convened by him, presided over by Saith Abdul Latif Jamal, and Rs. 262 were subscribed by the residents of Dharu, a suburb of Jamnagar. The deputation also waited upon H. H. the Jam Saheb who expressed his sympathy towards our mission and kindly promised to communicate to us later on his decision in this connection.

Saith Jakiria deserves our thanks not only for his handsome personal donation of Rs. 250, but for his generous hospitality, the influence he exerted and the assistance he rendered us in this charitable work at a great personal sacrifice. His brother Saith Abdul Karim A. S. Jamal and himself are deeply interested in the education of the Indian Moslems and they spend a considerable portion of their large income in the cause of education. Their generosity is not confined to any one province but is well-known throughout India.

COMMERCIAL

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 4.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Total Imports 17,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
Sept.	9.65—2
Sept.-Oct.	9.64—2
Oct.-Nov.	9.64—2
Nov.-Dec.	9.60—2
Dec.-Jan.	9.59—2
Jan.-Feb.	9.59—2
Feb.-Mar.	9.58—2
Mar.-April	9.57—2
April-May	9.57—2
May-June	9.556—2
June-July	9.54—2
July-Aug.	9.51—2
Aug-Sept.	...

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET.

London, Sept. 2.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta, 76, August, September, sellers.

The Ganges has subsided 2 feet in the last 24 hours. The water has left Godhowlia Cross Roads which it had crossed. Communication is getting easier. Between the City and Queen's College the people, chiefly students, had great difficulty to cross the waist deep water for a distance of quarter of a mile when going to the Queen's College. The grounds adjoining it were also under water.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN BENGAL.

GOVERNMENT'S SCHEME FOR EXTENSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council the Governor presiding, Mr. P. C. Mitter moved a resolution asking District Boards to spend for rural water supply during the next year not less than one-third of their closing balance.

In the discussion that followed it was suggested that the resolution would interfere with local self-government and was an admission that local self-government was a failure in Bengal. It was also suggested that the District Boards had not paid more attention to the matter of water supply, because they had an official chairman and an official majority.

Sir Samsul Huda on behalf of the Government, said that the Government was contemplating an elected majority in the constitution of local bodies. The Government was thinking of establishing village unions all over Bengal and had drafted a Bill which would be sent to the Government of India for its sanction. In it the people would be able to choose members for their circle boards which would supplant the existing local boards. It was proposed that circle boards should elect two-thirds of the members of District Boards. He hoped next year the Government would put into operation their scheme of village self-government.

The resolution was then withdrawn.

FAMINE RELIEF IN BANKURA.

17 LAKHS SPENT BY GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

Fifty-three questions were asked by members at the Bengal Legislative Council meeting to-day. The repties elicited, showed that no committee would be appointed to inquire into the recent Sibpur Engineering College strike, nor would a mixed board of sanitary experts be appointed to supervise the flooding of areas under Dr. Bentley's anti-malarial scheme. Seventeen lakhs of rupees have been spent up to the end of last June for the relief of Bankura scarcity and Mr. Tindall's committee had found continuous work for 2,000 families of weavers with forward orders of a lakh of rupees from new markets. The Bengal Government had spent 56 lakhs on "civil buildings original works" since August, 1914, a large portion of the work being in progress when war broke out. The scheme for reorganisation of primary education is now under consideration of the Director of Public Instruction and the prevention of food adulteration would be dealt with when the Calcutta and Bengal Municipal Acts are amended.

Replies to questions on internments repeated the details given by Lord Carmichael in his speech at Dacca.

STOLEN GOVERNMENT CARTRIDGES.

TWO ARRESTS AT KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Sept. 4.

Two of the leading Muhammadan Zemindars of Larkana district (one of whom is said to be a Pir or Muhammadan saint with many followers) have been arrested together with a sepoy of the 127th Baluch regiment on a charge of having in their possession Government cartridges of the latest pattern, some from the Ferozepore arsenal, some from the Poona arsenal and some of English manufacture.

It is said that many more cartridges besides those recovered and also some rifles are missing. The Criminal Investigation Department have the case in hand.

CURE FOR ANARCHISM.

MORE EDUCATION AND MORE SCHOOLS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

Mr. W. W. Hornell, Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, presiding over the prize distribution ceremony at Shibpur High School on Sunday referred to the question of imparting religious education. He was of opinion that religious education would act as a cure for anarchism. He said the Hindus were always a patient and contented race as a result of a broad and comprehensive view of human life and development. He was therefore surprised to find that Hindus were so impatient and so eager for hurried development as to commit such hysterical excess. He expressed his view that the only cure for anarchism was not less education and less schools but more education and more schools.

The train service on the Jodhpur-Phalodi Branch is resumed.

(Continued from Column 6.)

achieved is that the authorities of both Universities are now themselves prepared to take over the work and have provided an organisation for continuing and developing it.

I am happy to add that Mr. Burrows at Oxford and Mr. Benians at Cambridge will continue, as Secretaries of the new University bodies, the excellent work which they have hitherto done as local representatives of the India Office, whilst the advice and assistance of the Students' Department of this Office, and the Indian Advisory Committee, acting through the Secretary for Indian Students, will be at the service of the new bodies whenever desired by them.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH.

PROPOSED DELEGACY AT OXFORD.

INTER-COLLEGIATE COMMITTEE AT CAMBRIDGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

The following despatch has been received by the Government of India from the Secretary of State:—

My Lord,—I have had under consideration in Council proposals made to me from Oxford and Cambridge for the admission and supervision of Indian students at those Universities, which would to a large extent relieve the Students' Department of the India Office of its present responsibilities in the matter. I am glad to say that it has been found possible to carry these proposals to a successful issue. I have now sanctioned the new arrangements, which will be brought into operation without delay.

A delegacy for Oriental Students will be created at Oxford and an Inter-Collegiate Committee will be appointed by the Colleges at Cambridge, whose Secretaries will take over the duties hitherto discharged by the Local Adviser for Indian Students and will act to a large extent on the same lines. The Secretary of the Oxford 'Delegacy' will be a University official, appointed by the Delegacy and responsible to it. The Secretary of the Cambridge Committee will be a member of the Senate responsible in the same way to the Committee which appoints him. The Office of Local Adviser for Indian Students, and the present grant made for its support, will in each case cease.

The Delegacy and the Inter-Collegiate Committee will deal with all applications for admission at Oxford and Cambridge respectively which reach them from Indian Students or their friends, or which are referred to them by the Colleges or by the Non-Collegiate authorities, or by the India Office; and the Students' Department at the India Office will refer to these University bodies any applications for admission at Oxford or Cambridge, which it receives from Students or their friends or from the the Students' Advisory Committees in India. If the Delegacy or the Committee desire in any case to procure testimonials or information from official sources or from the Indian Advisory Committees, their enquiries will be made, as now, through the Students' Department at the India Office. But the University bodies and the individual Colleges will be free to make whatever enquiries they wish through their own sources of information.

The Delegacy and the Inter-Collegiate Committee will lay down such rules as they think necessary in regard to the admission of Indian Students at Oxford and Cambridge, and any fees and deposits to be required from them. They will also in future, make such arrangements as may be desired by the University or by the Colleges for their supervision or guardianship in term and in vacation. The Students' Department of the India Office will continue to give any assistance in these matters that it usefully can; but the responsibility for the charge and guardianship of Indian Students at Oxford and Cambridge will rest in future on the University bodies and not on the Department.

CAPITATION FEES.

In view of the duties undertaken by the Delegacy and the Inter-Collegiate Committee on behalf of Indian Students, I have sanctioned in Council the payment to the Delegacy of a capitation fee of £4 per annum for every Indian Student studying in the University of Oxford, upto a maximum of £350 and the payment to the Committee of a grant not exceeding £350 per annum in consideration of the large number of Indian Students now admitted to the University of Cambridge. In return for these contributions the India Office will receive the assistance of the two Secretaries, when required, in the case of Government of India Scholars admitted to either University, and in regard to any application or enquiry received by the India Office from or on behalf of Indian Students. It is understood that these arrangements will be subject to revision at the end of five years.

I hope that the new system will meet with general approval. Provided that the facilities for Indians at Oxford and Cambridge are not restricted, it is clearly desirable that the Universities should make their own arrangements for the admission of Indian Students, and for such supervision of them as the College and non-Collegiate authorities require. The intervention of the India Office was originally necessitated by the reluctance of many of the Colleges to accept Indian Students and by the need for taking every possible step to overcome prejudice, to meet the responsible requirements of the University and College authorities and to increase the facilities offered. At first this could only be done by giving the Colleges the guarantees and assistance which they asked for in the matter of guardianship, testimonials and other information. The good work done by the Students' Department and its local representatives, Mr. Burrows at Oxford and Mr. Benians at Cambridge, in spite of much ill-informed criticism and unfounded suspion, is shown by the fact that during the last four years all the Colleges at Oxford and Cambridge with a single exception have agreed to reserve vacancies for, or to consider applications from properly qualified Indian Students, but the best proof of the success

(Continued in Column 5.)

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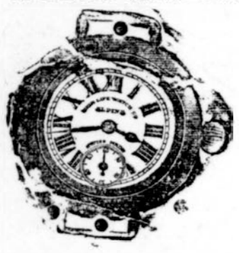

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Srimat Brahmananda Swami, President, Ramkrishna Mission, Writes :—

Visited Sakti Oushadhalaya, Dacca, today with Swami Premananda and others of Belur Matha and am highly pleased to find that Ayurvedic System of Medicines are manufactured here in such a big scale. Everything is done under special supervision and in strict accuracy to the Shastras.—Dacca.

TRENTINO BATTLES.

AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE.

OFFICIAL ITALIAN REVIEW.

The Italian Supreme Command had issued a review of the Austrian offensive in the Trentino, covering the operations from May 1to June 15. The following are the principal passages of the review:—

Political and moral as well as military reasons appear to have induced Austria to attempt a decisive action against us. Race hatred embittered by resentment against our so-called treachery, contempt for former subjects, a long material and moral preparation in times of peace, and our boast to carry the war into the enemy's country were contributory factors. The general offensive, which Austria and Germany feared the Entente would undertake, was another inducement for the Austro-Germans to try to wear down previously some of their adversaries. Our gradual advance into the Trentino, which was approaching closer and closer the main lines of his defence, aroused in the enemy a desire to free himself from our increasingly threatening pressure. Austria, too, laid great stress on the moral effect on our army and the country in general of an unexpected and heavy enemy irruption threatening to overflow into the Venetian plain and to cut off the Italian army from its lines of communication. For these reasons the Trentino was chosen as the scene of the offensive, in spite of the clearly unfavourable characteristics of the region from the point of view of military geography.

In the second part of March the units chosen to undertake the offensive began slowly to collect. Some were taken from the Russian front, some from the Balkan, and some from other points of the Italian front. A certain number of units were recast from various elements (battalions of Landsturm, volunteers, irregular troops, rural guards, etc.). When the concentration had been completed in the middle of May the Austrians had in the Trentino eighteen divisions of troops chosen from among men most trained in mountain warfare. In other words, there were about 400,000 men there, including the supplementary battalions, one of which was attached to each regiment. It is estimated that this army was supplied with no fewer than 2,000 guns, half of which were of medium calibre. To these must be added twenty batteries of 12in. guns, each of two guns, four guns of 15in. calibre, and four of 16.5in.

OPENING OF THE ATTACK.

The Austrian attack between the Adige and the Brenta, which was preceded by artillery actions on May 14, began on the morning of the 15th with an intense bombardment along the entire front. The preliminary fire lasted, roughly, from three to six a.m., and, generally speaking, the infantry assault began simultaneously with the lengthening of the artillery range, in this way in several places our troops found themselves suddenly fighting the enemy at close quarters before they had realised that the bombardment had come to an end. In some places our men were attacked while they were still taking cover in their dug-outs. The effect of these operations varied in the different sectors of our front.

In the zone of the valley of the Adige, between that river and the Leno di Vallarsa torrent, the bombardment was followed by a calm and well-ordered retirement of our troops from their advanced positions, with frequent and vigorous counter-attacks. On May 19, the gallant troops of the 37th Division established themselves on the line Coni Zugna-Passo di Buole, which they hotly defended against most violent enemy attacks until May 31. In the zone between the two Leno torrents, also, our men fell back in good order as far as the Pasubio, maintaining their advanced positions to the northward. Against these points the enemy delivered a series of most violent assaults between May 21, and June 1, and, the defenders were obliged to retire gradually towards the crest, holding back the enemy and inflicting appreciable losses on him.

After June 1, in the whole sector, from the Adige to the Terragnolo Valley, although the bombardment continued, the enemy's attack became increasingly rare and uncertain, being essentially employed to mask movements of troops which the enemy was concentrating in the higher regions. On the night of June 14, however, the enemy made one final violent attack against our positions of Coni Zugna and Serravalle, but after a desperate engagement, which lasted until dawn, he was beaten back and forced to retreat with very heavy losses.

In this sector, the possession of which would have been of capital importance to the enemy in connection with his projected invasion of the Plain, the resistance of our troops was of the most gallant and stubborn character, and inflicted enormous losses on the enemy, whose strength was appreciably weakened. It is no exaggeration to assert that it was against the stout bulwark of our defence of the Adige Valley that the powerful enemy offensive first began to crumble.

ORDERLY WITHDRAWAL.

In the sector between the Terragnolo and Upper Astico Valleys a powerful advanced line of defence had been established along the positions from the Monte Maronia to the Soglio d'Aspio. But the heavy pressure of the large-calibre guns used by the enemy was more serious than was foreseen when the trenches were built. The system of assault, too, adopted by the enemy infantry led at many points to our troops being attacked while they were still under cover. In consequence, the advanced line had to be rapidly cleared, and our men fell back successively on the positions of Monte Toraro, Monte Campomolon, and Spitz Tonezza.

On the night of May 18, we were obliged to evacuate the Campomolon line, too, after having partly removed and partly destroyed the abundant artillery material in that district. This withdrawal was carried out in a steady and orderly manner as far as the line Monte Aralta-Monte Cimone-Barcarola very largely thanks to the protection afforded by a group of gallant Alpine troops distributed between the Costa di Mesole and Monte Toraro, which opposed a most stubborn and effective resistance to the enemy's bombardment and obstinate attacks. A few days' lull ensued in this sector. During this time the enemy posted the bulk of his artillery on the ridge between Mounts Torraro and Campomolon, whence he opened an intense bombardment on the underlying basin of the Posina and Astico. On May 26, his infantry resumed a series of very violent attacks, and we were obliged, not without offering an obstinate and powerful defence, to withdraw into the mountainous zone of the Novegno.

Against this region the enemy delivered between May 31, and June 15 a series of most violent attacks on a front between Monte Forni Alti and Monte Brazzone. These assaults, in which the Austrians suffered enormous losses, invariably collapsed against the gallant resistance of our troops. It will thus be seen that in this sector also, where the enemy's extraordinary preponderance of artillery had enabled him to make his greatest and most rapid advance, he was finally obliged to stop, after having wasted the flower of his troops in the vain hope of reaching the coveted mouth of the plains.

HARRYING THE ENEMY.

A powerful first line of defence had also been established on the Sette Comuni Plateau. It backed against the organisations of the Costesin Varagna Wood and the Marcai. Although subjected to a heavier fire than was anticipated, this line was able to hold out from May 15 to May 21, and although pierced in several places was more than once recaptured and lost. On May 21 our troops began to fall back on to the second line (Monte Verena-Cima di Campolongo). The retreat was continued effectively as far as the Valleys of Galmarara and Assa, the enemy being all the while harried by our stubborn resistance and vigorous counter-attacks.

Subsequently, between May 27 and 29, we occupied the longer line further to the rear, running along the southern edge of the Assa Valley and the Asiago basin, from Punta Corbien to Cima Echar and the eastern edge of the little valley of Campomulo, as far as the Marcesina. Against this second line the enemy began his well-known hammering tactics, directing his blows, against different points, but preferably against the wings. Thus in ten days of ceaseless and sanguinary attacks he succeeded in forcing back our left to the east of the Canaglia Valley, on the line of the Monti Pau, Magnaboschi, and Lemerne, and our right to the Marcesina, Monte Fondarecar, Il Buso. The centre however, held firm on the heights south of Asiago.

These partial successes were costing the enemy enormous losses, while our defence was being everywhere stiffened. From June 10 onwards we clearly asserted our superiority over the enemy, whose successive attacks against the front from Monte Pau to the Boscon were being constantly smashed. His most violent attack of all was that of June 15 against Monte Lemerle. It was beaten back, thanks to the strength and gallantry of the infantry of the Ligurian Brigade.

In the sector of the Val Sugana the initial bombardment of the enemy had no great effect on our advanced line. Similar attacks by his infantry during the days of May 15 and 16 were quickly beaten back, and were followed by successful counter-attacks on our side. On May 21 the enemy delivered a series of fresh bombardments and attacks of the most violent character. In consequence the Italian command ordered a retreat on the second line of defence extending from the Monte Civarone by way of the left bank of the Maso torrent to the Cimon Rava group. The movement was carried out slowly and in good order between May 22 and 24, facilitated by our counter-attacks, an without much annoyance ffrom the enemy. On May 25, in consequence of the evacuation of Cima Dodici by a portion of the troops of the Asiago plateau, Monte Civaron was abandoned. On May 26 the enemy attacked our front on the left of the Maso torrent in the direction of Monte Cima and Cima Ravetta. He was beaten back, counter-attacked, and set to flight after having sustained most heavy losses.

From that day onward the enemy, realising the uselessness of his direct attempt to break through our very strong defences, gave up the idea of further action in the Val Sugana. This was nevertheless the sector of our front in which the crisis created by the enemy's offensive was felt the least.

The territorial gains obtained by the Austrian offensive, which were of a purely temporary character, can be summarised as follows:

In the zone of the Valley of the Adige we fell back from the advanced positions of Coni Zugna, Pozzacchio and Col Santo, holding on, however, to our principal line of defence from Coni Zugna to the Pasubio; in the Astico Valley we evacuated the upper basin of the river, that is to say ground north of the Borcola Pass-Posina line; on the Sette Communi Plateau we abandoned the Assa Valley with Monte Cengio, the Asiago basin, and the ground west of the Valley of Compo Mulo and the Marcesina; finally, in the Val Sugana we retired from the advanced positions of Monte Armentera-Monte Collo to the principal line of defence east of Monte Civaron, and to the left of the Maso torrent. The zone abandened by us was entirely mountainous, rugged, and wooded. The inhabited centres, which were all of modest importance, were only four, Tonezza, Arsiero, Asiago, and Borgo. In the Lagarina and Sugana Valleys we always remained on conquered territory. In the Astico Valley and in the Sette Communi we withdrew from a narrow strip of territory within the old frontier.

In order to obtain this limited success, an army of 400,000 picked men, provided with 2,000 guns, among which was the entire heavy artillery possessed by them, had to fight a series of difficult and sanguinary battles extending over thirty days. They sustained losses of certainly more than 100,000 men killed and wounded, they used up an enormous amount of ammunition and material, and also arms and animals. The result achieved by them must, therefore, be considered very modest, and in every way absolutely out of proportion to the effort made; and, above all, to the vast objectives and the decisive aims that the offensive proposed to attain.

THE COUNTER-OFFENSIVE.

On June 2 the Italian command came to the certain conclusion that the enemy would be unable to cross the mountain barrier, and only eighteen days after the beginning of the Austrian attack, i.e., on June 3, it was able to announce that on the preceding day the enemy's offensive had been stopped along the entire front.

The Higher Command then immediately decided to resume the initiative of the operations for attacking the enemy and driving him off the ground he had occupied. The forces of the new army were selected for this task. These men, now that the possibility of facing the enemy on the plain had been definitely set aside, became available for the counter-offensive.

Orders for this operation were issued on the same day (June 2). It was arranged that it should develop with two vigorous attacks against the enemy's wings, supported by energetic pressure along the entire fronte, and it was to be preceded by a period of consolidation on the recovered positions, during which the indispensable work of placing heavy artillery was to be undertaken, and the complicated arrangements for providing food for the many troops in the high mountains were to be carried out. On June 16 our counter-offensive began.

NEW IDEALS IN EDUCATION.

UNIVERSITIES AND THEIR REPLANNING

Dr. M. E. Sadler, Vice-Chancellor of Leeds University, presided at the session of the conference of New Ideals in Education in the Hall of University College, Oxford, in mail week. The subject of "Universities and their Replanning, a Retrospect and a Forecast," was brought forward by Professor Patrick Geddes, University College, Dundee, this being his first address after his return from India. Dr. Sadler said their Universities were typical of England. Their real work in the English Universities, old and new, was to harmonise opposite qualities It thad been a privilege to serve in the English Universities during the time of war, and once more the older people had seen what good reason there was for reverencing the young. The war was giving to English Universities, old and new, according to their quite different needs, a new social ideal, and a social ideal was the strongest force in education. It affected old and young, men and women, and it was the draught which made the fire burn brighter on the hearth of University life. Its central idea was service. Its central belief was that every man, woman, and child should be reverenced, guarded, and allowed to unfold as a human personality, and never to be thought of or educated or used as a mere "hard" or economic tool. And to fit them for their service as citizens they were re-adjusting quite easily and naturally their plans of study and the methods of their corporate life. How far this would take them they did not know, but they need not be afraid.

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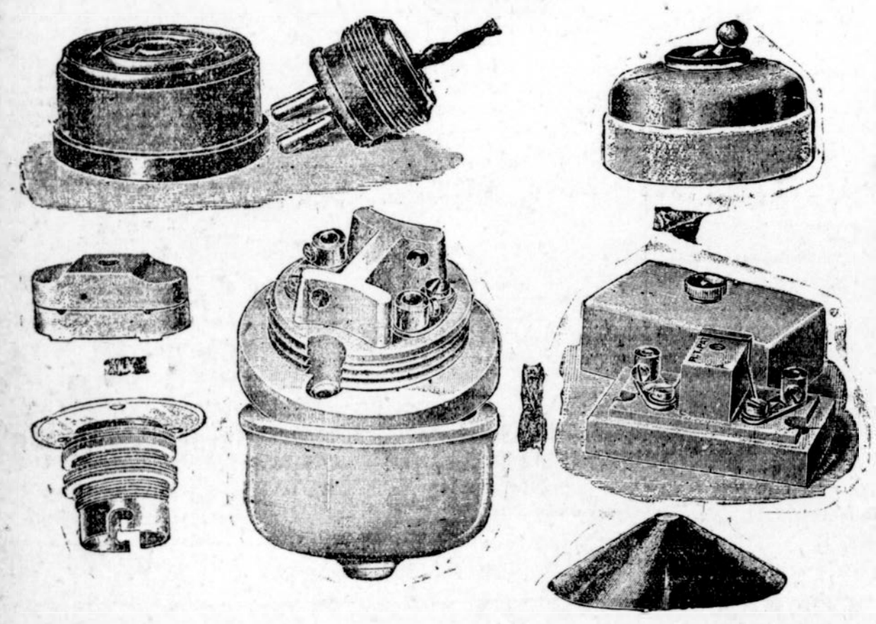

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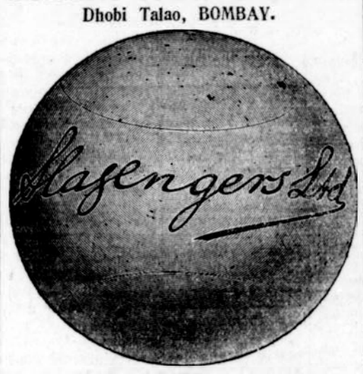

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